JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3027.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1788.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, all that large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement, a ſtone mill-houſe, a water griſt-mill, with three pair of mill-ſtones, the whole in good order, a ſtone cooper's-ſhop, a barn and ſtable, and ſundry out-houſes, and five tracts, pieces or parcels of land; ſituate partly in Oxford and partly in Briſtol townſhips, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing one acre and 51 perches, ſituate in Oxford townſhip; bounded by Frankford creek and by land of Richard Buſby.

No. 2. Containing one half of an acre and 8 perches; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of William Britton and the aforeſaid creek.

No. 3. Containing three quarters of an acre and 14 perches; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, and bounded by ſaid creek, &c.

No. 4. Containing 31 acres, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands of Thomas Buſby, Benjamin Blackledge, and by Acqueſenemy or Frankford creek aforeſaid.

No. 5. Containing 31 acres (more or leſs) ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, and bounded by lands of John Atkins, Thomas Buſby, William Philpot, and by Frankford and Wingohiccon creeks. There is on ſaid land a large meadow of the beſt clover graſs, an orchard, &c. about ſix miles from Philadelphia, and one from the village of Frankford, where there is a water carriage to the city, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris (miller) and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Heſſer, innholder, at the ſign of the Buck, in Germantown, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone barn, ſtone ſtable, a large orchard and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being in Germantown townſhip, and county of Philadelphia; containing two acres and 92 perches (more or leſs) bounded by Creeſham Road, by a lane leading to Thomas Looſley's mill, and by land late of William Allen, Eſq; deceaſed. Taken in execution as the property of Bernhard Getz, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Leſher, inn-holder, in Germantown, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone ſtable, and lot of ground, thereto belonging, containing three quarters of an acre, eight perches and one quarter of a perch; ſituate in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; bounding on the northweſt ſide of a forty feet wide lane or Croſs-ſtreet, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet to Briſtol townſhip, and York road; and bounded by lands late of the heirs of Jacob Weiſs and Godfred Buckius. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Auguſtin Neiſſer, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS M'GAWN, about 17 years of age, ſmall featured, ſandy hair, walks a little lame at times, having a running ſore on the outſide of one of his knees, very quarrelſome, and a great ſwearer; had on, a felt hat, light coloured homeſpun coatee, with a fall down collar, and jacket, a pair of tow trowſers, ticklenburg ſhirt, and neats leather ſhoes, with large buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡

May 27, 1788. MARMADUKE COOPER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inſt. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, ſpirited, and travels very eaſy, ſometimes ſhifts her gait to ſingle-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid mare that the owner gets her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

Monmouth, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-ſkin breeches with two ſtrings at each knee, ſuperfine black waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhort red coat, and a coarſe round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennſylvania) and ſecures him, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sixteen Continental paper DOLLARS

REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Spring Mills, on the night of the 19th day of May, an indented ſervant lad, named George Hart, about twenty years of age, black hair, ſulky down look, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had on and took with him two ſuits of cloaths, one almoſt new, the other a working dreſs very mealy, as he has worked in the mill ſome time paſt, ſeldom miſſes drinking to exceſs when opportunity ſerves, and when intoxicated addicted to all manner of vice. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

PAUL and LIVEZEY.

Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the third inſtant, A ſmall ſized SORREL HORSE, about ſix years old, with a bald face, and a white ſpot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the ſecond of January laſt, a grey Mare, heavy with foal, by a perſon who called himſelf William Evans; the ſaid Evans is requeſted to call in three weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay charges. † DANIEL COOPER.

New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

CAME to the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th day of March laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 14 and an half hands high, lately trimmed before, ſhod all round, ſome ſaddle marks on both ſides, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ WILLIAM TODD.

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, April 1, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full-blooded Engliſh Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-market, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horſe Meſſenger was bred by me, and ſold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Meſſenger has been ſo very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved the next gratis, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at ſo low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horſe Governor, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. His yearly colts have ſold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

ALTAMONT.

September 22, 1778.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved gratis the next, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the Firſt Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

May 17, 1788.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
ROBERT SMITH,
ROWLAND EVANS, } Truſtees.

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;
Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of CHESNUT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped and jeweled, and common; japanned moon, ſolid arch, and thirty hour clock faces, clocks, enamelled dials for time pieces, clock ſprings and ſets of muſical bells, caſt and forged clock-work, and ſlit pinions, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates. Alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1788. †

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

N O T I C E.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars

REWARD.

L O S T,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £	734	12	6
3343		649	11	2
3344		586	10	0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £	21	16	5
3355		23	15	9
3356		66	18	11
3357		45	5	0
3358		38	6	8
3359		165	2	7
3360		171	12	4
3361		14	1	3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. ctf

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IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡6w JAMES HARTLEY, one
Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarff twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk marſeilles quilts, joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, hyſon and ſouchong ditto.

He has alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

Tinnicum townſhip, Bucks county, May 5, 1788.

WAS brought into Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, laſt January, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, a natural trotter; likewiſe a ſaddle with a yellow pad, fixed with red cloth, ſilver nails, without a ſweatcloth or girths, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and them away before the fifteenth day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be ſold for expences.

‡ JOHN PATTERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

By a gentleman from Baltimore we have received the following important intelligence, viz.

Baltimore, May 31, 1788.

The ſloop George, Capt. Chace, which carried the account of the ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution by this ſtate to South-Carolina, is juſt returned, and has brought the following intereſting information:

"ON the 23d inſt. at five o'clock in the evening, the queſtion was put, that the Convention aſſent to and ratify the Fœderal Conſtitution for the United States of America, upon which the votes ſtood as follow: For the ratification, 149——Againſt it, 73——Majority, 76.

South-Carolina is the eighth ſtate which has ratified the Conſtitution; and as it appears, from the beſt authority, that Virginia is well diſpoſed to its adoption, and is to meet in Convention on Monday next, we may flatter ourſelves ſhe will make the ninth. Thus there is the ſtrongeſt probability, that, in a few weeks, one of the greateſt of human revolutions will be accompliſhed, a free government erected by a free people, capable of reviving our trade, protecting our manufactures, and rendering us happy at home, and reſpected abroad. We underſtand that there is to be a diſcharge of artillery from Fœderal-Hill this evening, at five o'clock, in honor of the ſtate of South-Carolina."

On the receipt of the foregoing intelligence, the bells of Chriſt-Church were rung, and a general joy pervaded the city.

It has been frequently aſſerted that amendments of the fœderal conſtitution can be as eaſily effected *before* the adoption of it as after. Let us for a moment apply our cool and cloſe attention to this point. To amend *before* the adoption will require that *all* the ſtates, who are to become members of the new confederacy, ſhould adopt *all* the amendments that ſhall be adopted by *any one*. For example, if five amendments ſhould be propoſed by a new General Convention, and adopted by *one* ſtate, *every* other ſtate that ſhould not adopt them *all* would effectually reject the conſtitution. That is, the conſent of the whole thirteen will be neceſſary to obtain any *one* amendment, however ſalutary. But to amend the conſtitution *after* its adoption, will require the conventions or legiſlatures of only *three fourths* of the ſtates: That is *ten* out of the whole thirteen. Hence it clearly follows, that the difficulty of obtaining amendments *after* the ratification will be as much *leſs* than to procure them before the ratification, *as ten is leſs than thirteen.* It has been urged that the officers of the fœderal government will not part with power after they have got it; but thoſe who make this remark really have not duly conſidered the conſtitution, for Congreſs will be *obliged* to call a fœderal convention on the application of the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſtates: And all amendments propoſed by ſuch fœderal conventions are to be *valid*, when adopted by the legiſlatures or conventions of *three fourths* of the ſtates. It therefore clearly appears that two thirds of the ſtates can always procure a general convention for the purpoſe of amending the conſtitution, and that three fourths of them can introduce thoſe amendments into the conſtitution, although the Preſident, Senate and Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould be *unanimouſly* oppoſed to each and all of them. CONGRESS THEREFORE CANNOT HOLD ANY POWER, WHICH THREE FOURTHS OF THE STATES SHALL NOT APPROVE ON EXPERIENCE.

On Thurſday laſt the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia broke up, after finiſhing their buſineſs. During their ſeſſion, they reſolved themſelves into four Synods, and one General Aſſembly or Council. The Synods are to meet annually in New-York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and in one of the Carolinas, from which places the Synods are to derive their names. The General Aſſembly is to meet in Philadelphia. In the paſtoral letter agreed to by the Reverend Synod, we hear they have ſtrongly recommended the diſuſe of ſpirituous liquors—the abolition of negro ſlavery, with the inſtruction of the negroes in literature and religion—and the deciſion of all diſputes among the members of their communion by means of *arbitration*, after the manner of the primitive chriſtians, and of the people called Quakers. Should this practice become general among all ſects of chriſtians, how much *time* would be ſaved, that is ſpent in idleneſs, by plaintiffs, defendants, jurors and witneſſes at courts—how much *drinking* and *gaming* would be prevented, which are practiſed during the ſeſſion of courts,--how much expence, ill-blood, malice, and even hereditary hatreds, would likewiſe be prevented by it,---all of which are the uſual conſequences of law-ſuits.---Who knows but what the effects of this chriſtian mode of arbitrating diſputes may ſpread from chriſtians to public bodies, and that it may prove the means of teaching ſtates and kings the folly and madneſs of ſettling their diſputes by an appeal to arms. Greater revolutions in the opinions and conduct of men have often ariſen from much ſmaller cauſes.

We hear that the farmers of Biberry and Lower Dublin townſhips, in Philadelphia county, have ſigned an aſſociation to give no ſpirituous liquors to their labourers at the enſuing harveſt. They propoſe, in the room of ſpirits, to give beer, cyder, butter-milk, and molaſſes and water. One ſpoonful of the molaſſes to a pint of water is the uſual way of giving that excellent drink.

A gentleman, who lately travelled thro' New-England, informs us, that the amount of POT-ASH exported from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts laſt year was 300,000 dollars. In all their towns perſons are employed, with waggons of a ſuitable conſtruction for the purpoſe, to go through the neighbourhood, and to buy up all the aſhes of the country, which are conveyed to the manufactories, and there made to yield their ſalt. By this practice the aſhes of every farm-houſe (which were formerly uſeleſs) become profitable to the farmer and to the ſtate. In New-York, the exportation of Pot-aſh laſt year amounted to eighty thouſand pounds.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Tueſday, May 27, 1788.

A LETTER from the Honorable John Jay, Eſq; Secretary for foreign affairs, dated the 17th of this month, incloſing a copy of an Act of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Council of State, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America, paſſed the 29th of December, 1787, together with a copy of a letter on the ſubject of it, from his Majeſty's Comptroller-General of Finance, to the Honorable Mr. Jefferſon, dated on the ſame day,---was received and read --and an order taken, that the ſaid incloſures be publiſhed, by the authority of this Board.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

LETTER from M. LAMBERT, Counſellor of State and of the Council Royal of Finance, and Commerce, Comptroller-General of Finance, to M. Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the Court of Verſailles.

Verſailles, December 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honor, ſir, to ſend you a copy of an Arret paſſed in council, for encouraging the commerce of the United States of America in France. I ſhall furniſh you with a number of others as ſoon as they ſhall be printed.

You will therein ſee that ſeveral conſiderable favors, not before promiſed to the American commerce, have been added to thoſe which the King announced to you, in the letter addreſſed to you on the 22d of October of the laſt year.

If in the mean time any duties have been levied, contrary to the intentions of that letter, they ſhall be repaid on ſight of the vouchers.

I have alſo ordered a verification of the facts whereon it was repreſented to you, that the deciſion of the 24th of May 1786, relative to the commerce of tobacco, had not been fully executed. Be aſſured that if it ſhall appear that engagements have been evaded, which were taken under the ſanction of the King, effectual proviſion ſhall be made for their ſcrupulous fulfilment.

You will learn alſo with pleaſure that the meaſures I have taken to prevent the interruption of the commerce of tobacco, have had full ſucceſs.

This commodity ſhall not be excepted from among thoſe to which the right of entrepot is given. The farmers general ſhall have no preference in the purchaſes, the proprietors ſhall be perfectly maſters of their ſpeculations, and free to export their tobaccoes by ſea to foreign countries.

Meaſures only muſt be taken to prevent thoſe frauds to which the entrepot might ſerve as a pretext; and the chambers of commerce for the ports ſhall be conſulted, in order that the precautions neceſſary for this purpoſe may not be in a form incompatible with that liberty which commerce ought to enjoy in its operations.

Although the preſent ſtock of the farmers general amounts to about three years conſumption, I have engaged that company to continue to purchaſe yearly from the 1ſt day of January, 1788, to the end of their leaſe 14000 hogſheads of tobacco, brought directly into the ports of France, in French or American bottoms, and to ſhew at the end of every four months, that their purchaſes amount to 4666 hogſheads.

As to the prices, you have been ſenſible yourſelf of the neceſſity of leaving them free; and this freedom of price was the principal object of the applications of the American and French merchants, when they complained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then taken to force the purchaſes of tobacco, though at high prices, inſomuch that the farmers general now find themſelves poſſeſſed of three years proviſion, ſhews that the intereſts of the planters and merchants of the United States of America have ever been precious to the King.

The arret of Council herein incloſed, and the other regulations which I have the honor of communicating to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending ſo much to ſtrengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with a ſincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
Signed LAMBERT.

An ACT of the King's council of ſtate, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America.
December 29, 1787.

Extract from the records of the Council of State.

THE KING, deſirous of encouraging the commerce of his ſubjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally uſeful, having heard the report of the ſieur Lambert, counſellor of ſtate, and of the Royal Council of Finance, and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance, His Majeſty being in his council, has ordained, and does ordain as follows.

Article 1. Whale-oils and ſpermaceti, the produce of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France directly in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall continue to be ſubjected to a duty only of ſeven livres ten ſols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale fins ſhall be ſubjected to a duty of only ſix livres thirteen ſols four deniers the quintal with the ten ſols per livre on each of the ſaid duties; which ten ſols per livre ſhall ceaſe on the laſt day of December one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; His Majeſty reſerving to himſelf to grant further favors to the produce of the whale fiſheries carried on by the fiſhermen of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, if, on the information which his Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be taken thereon, he ſhall judge it expedient for the intereſt of the two nations.

Art. 2. The other fiſh-oils and dry or ſalted fiſh, the produce in like manner of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought alſo directly into France, in their, or in French veſſels, ſhall not pay any other nor greater duties than thoſe to which the oils and fiſh of the ſame kind, the produce of the fiſheries of the Hanſeatic towns, or of other the moſt favored nations, are or ſhall be ſubject in the ſame caſe.

Art. 3. The manufacture of candles and tapers of ſpermaceti ſhall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

Art. 4. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, lentils, flax-ſeed and other ſeeds, flour trees and ſhrubs, pot-aſh and pearl-aſh, ſkins, and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber, brought from the United States directly into France, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall not be ſubject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

Art. 5. Veſſels built in the United States, and ſold in France, or purchaſed by Frenchmen, ſhall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

Art. 6. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article ſhall be exempt from all addition of ſous per livre.

Art. 7. The exportation of arms of all ſorts, and of gun powder, for the United States of America, ſhall be always permitted in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value; and gun powder in that caſe ſhall be exempt from all duty, on giving a cautionary bond.

Art. 8. Papers of all ſorts, even paper hangings and coloured papers, paſte-board and books, ſhall be exempt from all duties, on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, and ſhall be entitled in that caſe to a reſtitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paſte-board.

Art. 9. The admiralty duties on the veſſels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, ſhall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June laſt, in the caſes therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the 10th of Jan. 1770, for the objects for which no proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid edict: his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf moreover, to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the ſaid duties ſhall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſels or otherwiſe, as alſo to ſimplify the ſaid duties of the admiralty, and to regulate them as far as ſhall be poſſible on the principle of reciprocity, as ſoon as the orders ſhall be compleated, which were given by his Majeſty according to the twenty-ſixth article of the ſaid edict of the month of June laſt.

Art. 10. The entrepot (or ſtoring) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States, ſhall be permitted for ſix months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her colonies; and the ſaid entrepot ſhall be ſubject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

Art. 11. To favor the exportation of arms, hardware, jewellery, bonnetry,* of wool and of cotton, coarſe woolens, ſmall draperies and ſtuffs of cotton of all ſorts, and other merchandize of French fabric, which ſhall be ſent to the United States of America, in French veſſels or thoſe of the United States, his Majeſty reſerves to himſelf to grant encouragements which ſhall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the ſaid merchandizes.

Art. 12. As to other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States, in their or in French veſſels, or carried from France to the ſaid United States in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, and with reſpect to all commercial conventions whatſoever, his Majeſty wills and ordains, that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France, the ſame rights, privileges and exemptions, with the ſubjects of his Majeſty: ſaving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article thereof.

Art. 13. His Majeſty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed, by the moſt favored nations in his colonies of America: and moreover his Majeſty aſſures to the ſaid citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own ſubjects of France enjoy or ſhall enjoy in Aſia, and in the ſcales leading thereto: provided always, that their veſſels ſhall have been fitted out and diſpatched in ſome port of the United States.

His Majeſty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthievere, admiral of France, the intendants and commiſſaries de parti in the provinces, the commiſſaries de parti for the obſervation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the officers of the admiralties, maſters of the ports, judges des traits, and all others to whom it ſhall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the preſent regulation, which ſhall be regiſtered in the offices of the ſaid admiralties, read, publiſhed, and poſted wherever ſhall be neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty preſent, held at Verſailles, the 29th of December, 1787.

(Signed) LE COMPTE DE LA LUZERNE.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
JOHN JAY.

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* *This term includes bonnets, ſtockings, ſocks, under waiſtcoats, drawers, gloves and mittens, as ſold by the bonnetiers.*

⁂ The Poſt-Office is removed to the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, the third Houſe ſouth of Market-ſtreet.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton fall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.
May 31, 1788.

William and *John Sitgreaves*

Are now ſelling, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,---A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon,---among which are,

WHITE and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh and Scotch ditto, Ravens duck, Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings German dowlaſs, brown hollands, Britiſh oznabrigs, twilled bagging, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, huckaback, ſtriped and checked cotton furniture, ſhirting and apron-wide linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths and 9-8ths cotton and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddles, clear lawns of all prices, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks and long lawns, Cyprus and net gauze, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls from 3-4qrs to 6-4qrs, ſilk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs of moſt kinds, ſilk and cotton Mancheſters, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton counterpanes and bed quilts, beaver and pillow fuſtians, fine and ſtrong jeans, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, corduroys, velverets, honey-combs, Elliot cords, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, camblets, ſhalloons, crapes, corded wild-bores, lowpriced black laſtings, fine black worſted ſattinets and florentines, womens black and coloured ſtuff ſhoes, worſted and hair pluſh, mens and womens leather gloves, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, a variety of elegant luteſtrings and mantuas, black peelongs and ſattins, modes, ſarſnets and Perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, pins of all ſizes, horn and ivory combs, threads, needles, tapes, and a variety of cutlery, hardware, &c.

Alſo, London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted, window crown glaſs, beſt Crowley ſteel, tin plates, card and common wire, nails, guns, and gun-powder, F and FF &c. &c.

An APPRENTICE wanted, enquire as above. 4 w.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH
or *ſhort* CREDIT.
Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling
per QUART, given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788 t. f.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MACKEY, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER, } Executors.
JOHN M'DOWELL, }

†

On the SOVEREIGNTY, or Supreme Power of the United States of America, as it will ſtand, according to the true intereſt and operation of the fœderal and ſtate conſtitutions, in the event of the adoption of the new act of confederation, propoſed to the people by the late general convention in September, 1787.

THE actual ſeat of the ſovereign power in every country, or the body in which it is really inveſted, is that, which can *at all times* alter, amend or add to the conſtitution of the government. The following article of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution effectually and abſolutely reſerves that ſovereign power to the ſtate legiſlatures and ſtate conventions, choſen by the people.

"The Congreſs, when two thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall *propoſe* amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, *ſhall* call a convention for propoſing amendments, which in either caſe ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by *the legiſlatures of three fourths* of the ſeveral ſtates, or by *conventions in three fourths* thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs."

Congreſs, we ſee, may *propoſe* any amendments that appear neceſſary, but cannot *adopt* or *ratify* one. As to important buſineſs of amendments or alterations of the conſtitution, they will be a mere council of advice, whoſe propoſed alterations will always be rejected, if four ſtates of the thirteen ſhall diſapprove them. It appears clearly, then, that Congreſs cannot make or alter the ſupreme law of the land—that is, the conſtitution of government,—and of courſe that *they will not hold the ſovereign power.*

Where then will this power, paramount to all others, lie? The above article ſays that Congreſs, on the application of two thirds of the ſtate legiſlatures, *ſhall* call a convention for propoſing amendments. Here is an inſtance of *high powers* wiſely depoſited in the hands of *the ſtate legiſlatures*, for they can *compel* the fœderal legiſlature, who we have ſeen are not the ſovereign, to inſtitute amendments which Congreſs abſolutely diſapprove; and which may diminiſh and reduce their powers. But ſhould the ſtate legiſlatures wiſh dangerouſly or unwiſely to enlarge their own juriſdiction, by depriving Congreſs of ſuch powers as are *ſafe and neceſſary*, there is left in the hands of the fœderal legiſlature, a right to require that the amendments and alterations propoſed ſhall be conſidered by a convention in every ſtate, *choſen by the people themſelves.*

The powers of THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA it appears therefore will be,

1ſt. That they alone will chuſe *all* the legiſlative, executive, judicial and military officers of their general and ſtate governments, or that they will chuſe thoſe who are to appoint them.

2dly. That they *alone* will chuſe all the members of the ſtate legiſlatures and ſtate conventions, to which bodies are ſpecially reſerved the right to ratify alterations and amendments of the fœderal conſtitution, not only *independently of Congreſs*, but altho' ſuch alterations and amendments ſhould be contrary to *the unanimous opinion* of that body. Truly then may we affirm, that the ſupreme or ſovereign power of the United States of America, in the event of the adoption of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, will not be veſted in Congreſs, but that it will remain in the people themſelves.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) May 22.

Yeſterday Gen. Sumpter made a motion in the Convention, that the houſe poſtpone the further conſideration of the new conſtitution until the 20th day of October next.

A moſt animated debate enſued on the motion, which was oppoſed by Gen. Gadſden, Col. Laurens, Chancellor Mathews, Judge Hayward, Mr. Pringle, Mr. E. Rutledge, Mr. C. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Col. Reed, Mr. Keltieſen and Mr. Hunter.

For the motion, Gen. Sumpter, Judge Pendleton, Judge Burke, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Cudworth, Col. Taylor, Col. Lacey, Col. Waters, Mr. Bowman.

On the queſtion being put on the motion, the yeas and nays were called for, when there appeared to be, Ayes 89,---Nays 135.

NAYS. Meſſrs. C. C. Pinckney, C. Gadſden, E. Rutledge, D. Ramſey, T. Heyward, jun. E. Darrel, I. Motte, T. Gadſden, J. Mathews, E. Blake, T. Bee, D. Deſauſſure, T. Jones, J. F. Grimke, W. Johnſon, J. J. Pringle, J. Blake, D. Stevens, D. Cannon, A. Toomer, H. Rutledge, J. Budd, F. Kinloch, W. Somerſell, M. Kateiſen, R. Ruſhinton, N. Ruſſell, J. Smith, L. Morris, E. Lightwood, J. Edwards, C. Pinckney, J. Rutledge, A. Vanderhorſt, W. Reed, J. Manigault, J. Read, J. Toomer, H. Laurens, W. Moultrie, H. Laurens, jun. G. Drayton, R. Hudſon, T. Fuller, J. Ladſon, R. Izard, jun. C. Drayton, W. Scott, J. Gleze, M. Waring, T. Waring, J. Poſtell, W. Poſtell, M. Hutchinſon, J. Dawſon, R. Izard, P. Smith, B. Smith, G. Manigault, W. Smith, J. Parker, jun. J. Deas, jun. J. Huger, T. Carwon, T. Screven, R. Daniel, L. Fogartie, I. Harleſton, I. Parker, P. Hamilton, G. Haig, J. Slann, R. P. Saunders, W. Waſhington, J. Lloyd, J. Croſkeys, J. Barnwell, J. Joyner, J. Kean, W. H. Wing, R. Barnwell, W. Elliot, J. Stewart, L. Miles, S. Warren, R. Withers, J. Mayrant, T. Harry, T. Waties, S. Smith, C. Kinloch, W. Allſton, jun. T. Allſton, D. Morrall, W. Wilſon, A. Tweed, W. Frierſon, T. Legare, R. Muncreef, jun. D. Jenkins, H. Wilſon, I. Jenkins, E. Mikell, W. Smelie, J. Fenwick, J. Chiſholm, J. Haleſtone, S. Stafford, H. Holcom, T. Hutſon. J. M'Pherſon, J. Maine, J. A. Cuthbert, J. Lightwood, J. Simmons, S. Deveaux, J. Palmer, H. Maham, S. Duboſe, J. Peyte, H. Harris, J. Thomas, jun. J. Miller, W. M'Caleb, J. Hunter, T. Wadſworth, C. Spencer, S. Taylor, R. Brownfield, J. Smith, W. Dunbar, J. Vince, W. Robinſon, J. Collins, J. Clarke.

AYES. Meſſrs. P. Fayſſoux, K. Simons, T. Walter, J. Wilſon, M. Garner, B. Poſtel, W. C. Snipes, O'Brian Smith, P. Walter, E. Bellinger, I. Duboiſe, J. Bowman, P. Dollard, W. Read, J. Pettigrew, J. Burgeſs, jun. J. L. Bourquin, jun. T. Sumpter, A. Baſkins, J. Lowrey, B. Cudworth, W. Maſſey, J. Cheſnut, H. White, T. Dunlap, S. Dunlap, S. Boykin, J. Montgomery, J. Lincoln, A. C. Jones, A. Hamilton, E. Martin, J. Calhoun, W. Butler, J. Bowie, J. L. Jarvis, C. Davenport, S. Earle, L. J. Aliſton, R. Hampton, J. Culpepper, W. Fitzpatrick, L. Threewits, J. Threewits, W. Hampton, H. Pendleton, Æ. Burke, J. Lindſay, P. Waters, R. Rutherford, J. Hampton, S. Saxon, J. Saxon, W. Kennedy, J. Jordan, C. Sims, T. Brandon, Z. Bulloch, T. Taylor, W. Meyer, T. Howel, J. Craig, J. Brown, W. Miles, J. Knox, W. Hill, R. Patton, S. Watſon, F. Cummins, J. Martin, J. G. Hunt, S. Lowrey, A. Love, J. M'Gaw, A. Meek, A. Smith, W. Thompſon, J. Linton, P. Warley, L. Leſſarjette, J. Rumph, D. Bruce, L. Benton, W. Dewit, B. Hicks, jun. J. Cook, J. Gray, E. Lacey.

General Gadſden moved an adjournment until to morrow at 9 o'clock, then to take up the queſtion for ratifying the new conſtitution.

Mr. E. Rutledge propoſed that a committee ſhould be appointed to what recommendations for alterations were neceſſary to be propoſed. He was ſupported by Mr. Pringle, who declared, that he thought a few points were liable to objections.

When the numbers were declared, the ſpectators, in the gallery and behind the bar, teſtified their ſatisfaction by loud marks of applauſe, which occaſioned an order for the houſe being cleared.

Judge Pendleton made a handſome excuſe for the intemperate conduct of the ſpectators, which he conſidered as ariſing from a patriotic fervor in thoſe perſons who conſidered a point to be carried was for the benefit of their country. The Honorable Judge praiſed the conduct of Maſſachuſetts ſtate, where, although the conſtitution paſſed by a ſmall majority, yet after the deciſion both parties united, an example which he hoped we ſhould follow, and join in the bands of brotherly friendſhip.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Yeſterday being the laſt Wedneſday in May, was the anniverſary election, in the Maſſachuſetts commonwealth. On that day the general court and ſenate aſſemble, and appoint their preſident, ſpeaker, and governor's council; and proclamation who by the returned votes, are appointed governor and lieutenant-governor. On this ſolemn occaſion there is a ſermon preached, at which the legiſlature attend, and generally a crouded audience; and the independent companies on this day generally parade, eſcort the legiſlature, feſtivate, &c.

No country under the ſun is better calculated for commerce than this republic of America---Every circumſtance contributes to advance its proſperity---The Heavens and the Earth, the Air and the Water, all conſpire to promote its happineſs---Its ſituation extending for ſeveral hundred miles on the borders of the ſea---Its large navigable rivers, which originate in its moſt interior parts, and which communicate with the ocean---The variety of its climate, and the fertility of its ſoil, which render it fit for the production of all the neceſſaries of life, and all the materials of commerce---The mildneſs of its government, which opens an aſylum to all ſtrangers who are diſſatisfied with their own---The freedom of its religion, which permits every man to worſhip his God in the manner moſt agreeable to his conſcience---That tolerating ſpirit of religious freedom, which tramples upon fanaticiſm and perſecution, and renders mankind friends to Heaven and earth---to God, as their univerſal father---to men, as their brother---A nation thus circumſtanced, and enjoying all theſe advantages, ought to be opulent, powerful, and happy.

The diſtreſſes of this extenſive weſtern empire, rich in territory, increaſing in numbers, nervous in war, naturally affable and forbearing in peace, making great ſtrides towards the marks of perfection in the arts, ſciences, agriculture and commerce, and profound in politics, have been, and ſtill are depicted in the blackeſt colours of our enemies, and feelingly lamented by many of our warmeſt friends and patriots, who having been inſtrumental to our independence, are endeavouring, with a patriotic ardor, that does them honor, to wipe away the ſtigma, and by the adoption of a new ſyſtem of government, to place theſe thirteen ſtates upon a broad and laſting foundation that ſhall ſtand the ſhocks of time.--diffuſe the bleſſings of free and univerſal trade---command reſpect and homage from the ſurrounding world, and tranſmit to poſterity unimpaired, thoſe ſacred rights to which themſelves were born.

Amidſt this fluctuating ſcene, the laſt remains of undefiled freedom are left with us. And oh! forbid it virtue! that any part of our inviolable liberties, which ſprung, like man, from the all-forming hand of his benevolent Creator, and which have been ſanctified by the hallowed faith of charters and conſtitutions, ſhould fall a prey and ſacrifice at the polluted ſhrine of lawleſs anarchy. May every freeman examine into the preſent ſtate of our national government, and the reſult of that examination will convince him, that it is too debilitated to ſupport the pillars of fair freedom's temple, which the blood of heroes have reared. The Fœderal Conſtitution is adequate to remedying the evils under which we labour, and the adoption of which will be an object deſirable to be obtained by every honeſt man. And when once the triumphant arch is erected, the lover of laws, founded on juſtice and equity, may reſt ſecurely " under his own vine and fig-tree, and have none to make him afraid;"----while the wretch, who with ſacrilegious hand attempts to dam up the ſtreams which flow from that ſource from whence the people derive their ſafety and ſecurity, will have cauſe to fear and tremble.

May 30. We have the pleaſure of preſenting to our readers the following ſtatement of the polls for members of the convention for this city, as they ſtood at the cloſe of canvaſſing yeſterday afternoon, viz.

	No. of votes.
For John Jay, - -	2735
Richard Morris, - -	2716
John Sloſs Hobart, - -	2713
Alexander Hamilton, -	2713
Robert R. Livingſton, -	2712
Iſaac Rooſevelt, - -	2701
James Duane, - -	2680
Richard Harriſon, - -	2677
Nicholas Low, - -	2651

Whole number of votes, 2836.

The higheſt antifederal ticket was one twentietsh of the Hon. James Duane's, viz. 134.

At the late election for members of Aſſembly for the city and county of New-York, it appears that 1650 votes were taken at the different polls; and that the nine following gentlemen, who are federaliſts, are elected to repreſent this city and county for the enſuing year, viz. Richard Harriſon, 1500; Alexander Macomb, 1485; William W. Gilbert, 1474; Nicholas Hoffman, 1473; Brockholſt Livingſton, 1461; John Watts, jun. 1446; Nicholas Low, 1438; Gulian Verplank, 1434; Comfort Sands, 1050.

⁂

Dorcheſter county, Maryland. May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either.

§4w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the Houſe of MARY WITHY, in Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be ſold, the following Meſſuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Cheſter townſhip, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware, &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of ſaid Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley townſhip, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; alſo one other tract of 10 acres and three-quarters, bounded by lands of ſaid Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Alſo a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, in Cheſter, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon ſaid tavern is erected; likewiſe a meſſuage and 90 acres of land, more or leſs, in Cheſter townſhip, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of ſaid land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LÆONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, and lot of ground, as alſo three other lots of ground, the whole ſituate in Cheſter, and bounded by lands of Iſaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs; the houſe has a large run of cuſtom, and the lots under excellent graſs. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Harper, Eſquire, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpleſs, and others, ſituate in Springfield and Nether Providence townſhips, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing ſtream. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 14th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, barn, ſtables and griſt mill, all in excellent order; alſo 50 acres of extraordinary good land thereunto belonging, with a proportion of watered meadow, &c. ſituate in Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of John Stetler and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Reeſe, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of certain writs of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and 119 acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Merion, bounded by lands of William Thomas, Peter Jones, jun. and others, late the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones; ſeizedand taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Mount-bethel townſhip, in the county of Northampton; bounded by lands of John Lang, Richard Smith, Henry Dills, and others; containing 150 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Samuel Kickendall: Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, one third part of two tracts of unimproved land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of William Logan, Arnes Dilworth, Samuel Deetſon and Peter Handwerk; and containing the one third part thereof 198 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Iſaac Longſtretch: Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables within the county of Cheſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, preſentments, inquiſitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL L'EONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Darby, Cheſter county, April 29, 1788.

CAME to the yard of the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, two GELDINGS, one a grey, about 15 hands high, and ſeven years old. The other a dark drown, 14 and an half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, neither of them marked or branded. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province, now ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmſley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 25th of April, A RED MILCH COW, with large horns, of which the ends are cut off. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER.

Salem, May 14, 1788.

WAS taken up adrift on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, between Reedy-Iſland and the Pea-patch, a large Ship's BOAT, with a black bottom, painted red inſide, without oars or rudder in her. Whoever has loſt the ſaid BOAT, is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof.

CHARLES RIISTNE.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, May 6, 1788.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county on the 31ſt of March laſt, TWO NEGROE MEN, on ſuſpicion of being runaways; one by the name of *David Johnſon*, but ſays his name is *David Corniſh*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, ſlender built, has a remarkable ſcar on his left cheek, which extends above his eye, his hair combed back, and middling long; wears a brown cloth coat, red under jacket with ſleeves, rediſh coloured trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to Henry Waggaman, of Somerſet county, on the Eaſtern-ſhore, Maryland.

The other by the name of *John Johnſon*, but calls himſelf *Luke Corniſh*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 33 years of age, very black, has a high forehead, and hair combed back; had on a brown linen coat, black under jacket, with ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to James Sullivan, of Dorſet county, Maryland. They are ſmart bold fellows, very reſolute, and ſeem bent on making their eſcape, at the riſk of their lives, and for their bad conduct are both in irons. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for their charges in five weeks from the above date, by

§ ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN the 27th of this inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, and near foaling. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ MOSES VAN COURT or

April 29. 1788. MOSES SHEPPARD.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. § tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

Imported, and to be Sold on reaſonable terms, by

TOWERS and EVANS,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet,

A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

PAINTERS COLOURS;

BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,

And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Alſo, Glaziers Diamonds, Painters Oil, Bruſhes, Saſh-tools, Pencils, Pallet-knives, &c.

N. B. Two caſes of *Camphor*, two cheſts of *Peruvian Bark*, and one cheſt of *Iſinglaſs*, each containing about 100 weight, to be ſold low for caſh. May 9.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-ſtreet.*

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore

Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown, will ſet off from the aboveſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage-houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage-houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£ 1	10	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1	0	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,		15	0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,		5	0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1*ſ*3, nor more than 5*ſ*. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 32 feet ſteeet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Swediſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic DROPS;

A TRULY valuable Patent Medicine, which has ſtood in very high repute in Great-Britain near twenty years paſt. Part of Mr. Norton's (the late Proprietor's) addreſs to the public on the virtues of them, as follows:

"From the many extraordinary well authenticated cures already publiſhed, and daily proofs Mr. Norton has of the efficacy of his Drops, he can juſtly recommend them as effectual in entirely eradicating the following diſorders, which he is convinced from experience, ariſe from the ſame cauſe, viz. The leproſy, ſcurvy, old ſores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fiſtulas, piles, pimpled faces, long continued inflammation of the eyes, bilious cholic, St. Anthony's fire, ſcorbutic gout and rheumatiſm, and every other diſorder ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood. They alſo perfect digeſtion, amazingly create an appetite, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, and will act as a reſtorative to the moſt reduced conſtitution. They may be taken in any ſeaſon, by the moſt delicate, without the leaſt confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of buſineſs. Their ſingular efficacy in removing the maladies ſo frequently the conſequence of inoculation, however ſkilfully practiſed, induces him earneſtly to recommend them aſſured of their happy effects in caſes, even when, from a long continuance of ſharp corroding ulcers, the bones have been ultimately affected, and the limbs endangered."

Alſo juſt received, a ſmall parcel of

Dr. *Norris's* celebrated *Fever Drops;*

A lately invented Patent Medicine, and uſed with great ſucceſs in Europe in every ſpecies of fevers, eſpecially in nervous fevers, intermitting fevers and agues, military fevers, and even in hectic fevers, or the firſt ſtages of a conſumption---Long and ſucceſsful experience has alſo confirmed their efficacy in the following diſorders; old inveterate coughs, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous headachs, and lowneſs or depreſſion of ſpirits.---Dr. Norris ſays,

"It has been allowed not only a general but a pertinent remark, that a medicine recommended for various diſeaſes may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be inadequate to the cure of any; and from the many complaints in which theſe drops are directed to be taken, the obſervation may perhaps be applied to them. In reply, Dr. Norris begs leave to aſſure the world moſt ſeriouſly, that he has ever held the health, and much more the life of any man, of abundantly too important and too ſerious a nature to be ſported with, even for a moment; and that, if the moſt ample experience in an extenſive practice, in a great variety of caſes, attended with not only unabated but increaſing ſucceſs, can warrant him, he is juſtified to declare, that he has not herein once recommended the drops in any complaint where there is not a moral and indeed phyſical certainty of relief or cure. It has ever been admitted by the ableſt phyſicians of the latter centuries, that from indigeſtion, bilious habits, and undue or checked perſpiration, ariſes not only a contaminated blood or juices, but almoſt every diſorder incident to humanity: Now it is the grand intention of theſe drops to reſtore the loſt or impaired tone of the ſtomach, to correct the whole habit, purify the blood, and thereby enable nature to perform her functions, and reject that which oppreſſes her, and is termed a diſeaſe.

"It has been the ſtudy of my life to diſcover ſuch a medicine as ſhould unite efficacy and ſafety, and aſſiſt nature, not oppreſs her.---I will be bold to ſay, I have ſucceded to the utmoſt of my hopes.-----Such as are yet unacquainted with the effects of theſe drops will do well to peruſe the Eſſay on their virtues, which may be had free of expence."

SOLD BY

W. POYNTELL,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe-alley: Where may be had *(gratis)* pamphlets containing many very reſpectable proofs of eminent cures performed by the above

MEDICINES.

And where may alſo be had,

Anderſon's Pills,
Hooper's Pills,
James's Fever Powders,
Britiſh Oil,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Turlington's Balſam,
Bateman's Drops,
Hearlem Oil,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Greenough's Tincture,
Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Stoughton's Elixir.

Hemmet's Eſſence of Pearl and Pearl Dentrifice,
For the TEETH and GUMS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Juſt imported from London,

By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3028.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1788.

CHARLESTON, *(S.C.)* May 24.

In convention of the people of the ſtate of South-Carolina, by their repreſentatives, held in the city of Charleſton, on Monday, the twelfth day of May, and continued by divers adjournments to Friday, the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, 1788, and in the twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

The convention having maturely conſidered the conſtitution, or form of government, reported to Congreſs by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to them by a reſolution of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 17th and 18th days of February laſt, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to the people of the ſaid United States and their poſterity: Do, in the name and in behalf of the people of this ſtate, hereby aſſent to, and ratify the ſaid conſtitution.

Done in convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1788, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident, (L.S.)

Atteſt. JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L.S.)

And whereas it is eſſential to the preſervation of the rights reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government, that the right of preſcribing the manner, time and places of holding the elections to the fœderal legiſlature, ſhould be for ever inſeparably annexed to the ſovereignty of the ſeveral ſtates.---This convention doth declare, that the ſame ought to remain to all poſterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, excluſive of the interference of the general government, except in caſes where the legiſlatures of the ſtates ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform and fulfil the ſame, according to the tenor of the ſaid conſtitution.

This convention doth alſo declare, that no ſection or paragraph of the ſaid conſtitution warrants a conſtruction that the ſtates do not retain every power not expreſly relinquiſhed by them, and veſted in the general government of the union.

Reſolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impoſe direct taxes, but where the monies ariſing from the duties, impoſts and exciſe, are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have made a requiſition upon the ſtates to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions: And in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed by ſuch requiſition.

Reſolved, That the 3d ſection of the 6th article ought to be amended, by inſerting the word *other* between the words *no* and *religious*.

Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding inſtruction to all ſuch as may hereafter be elected to repreſent this ſtate in the general government, to exert their utmoſt abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the conſtitution, according to the foregoing reſolutions.

Done in convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1788, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident, (L.S.)

Atteſt. JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L.S.)

IN CONVENTION, May 23, 1788.

Reſolved, That this convention do aſſent to and ratify the conſtitution agreed to on the 17th day of September laſt, by the convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia. On the queſtion being put to agree to the ſame, the ayes and nays were required by the unanimous voice of the convention, and are as follows, viz.

AYES. Meſſrs. C. C. Pinckney, C. Gadſden, E. Rutledge, Ramſey, Heyward, jun. Darrel, Motte, T. Gadſden, Mathews, Blake, Bee, Deſauſſure, Jones, Grimke, Johnſon, Pringle, J. Blake, Stevens, Cannon, A. Toomer, H. Rutledge, Budd, Kinloch, Somerſell, Kalteiſen, Luſhington, Ruſſel, J. Smith, Morris, Lightwood, Edwards, C. Pinckney, J. Rutledge, Vanderhorſt, W. Read, Manigault, J. Read, J. Toomer, H. Laurens, Moultrie, H. Laurens, jun. G. Drayton, Hudſon, Fuller, Ladſon, R. Izard, jun. C. Drayton, Scott, Glaze, M. Waring, T. Waring, Poſtell, Hutchinſon, Dawſon, R. Izard, P. Smith, B. Smith, G. Manigault, W. Smith, J. Parker, jun. Deas, jun. Huger, Karwon, Screven, Daniel, Fogartie, Harleſton, I. Parker, Hamilton, Haig, Slann, Saunders, Waſhington, Lloyd, Croſkeys, Pettigrew, J Barnwell, Joyner, Kean, Wigg, R. Barnwell, Elliot, Stewart, Duboſe, Miles, Warren, Withers, Mayrant, Harry, Waties, S. Smith, Kinloch, W. Allſton, jun. T. Allſton, Morrall, W. Wilſon, Tweed, Freerſon, Legare, Muncreef, jun. Jenkins, H. Wilſon, I. Jenkins, Mikell, Smellie, Poſtell, Fenwick, Harleſtone, Stafford, Holcum, T. Hutſon, M'Pherſon, Maine, Cuthbert, Lightwood, Simmons, Deveaux, Palmer, Maham, S. Duboſe, Peyre, Cheſnut, Harris, Earle, L. J. Allſtan, Thomas, jun. Miller, M'Caleb, Pendleton, Hunter, Cummins, Thompſon, Warley, Leſtarjette, Rumph, Bruce, Benton, Dewitt, Spencer, Taylor, Brownfield, Hicks, jun. S. Smith, Dunbar, Vince, Roſon, Collins, Clark, Wadſworth.---149.

NAYS. Meſſrs, Fayſſoux, Simons, Walter, Wilſon, Garner, Poſtell, Snipes, O. Smith, P. Walter, Bellinger, Bowman, Dollard, Reed, Burgeſs, jun. Chiſholm, L. Bourquin, jun. Sumpter, Baſkins, Lowry, Cubworth, Maſſey, White, T. Dunlap, S. Dunlap, Montgomery, Lincoln, Jones, Hamilton, E. Martin, Calhoun, Butler, Bowie, Gervais, R. Hampton, Culpepper, Fitzpatrick, L. Threewits, J. Threewits, W. Hampton, Burke, Lindſey, Waters, Rutherford, J. Hampton, S. Saxon, J. Saxon, Kennedy, Jordan, Sims, Brandon, Bullock, Taylor, Mayer, Howell, Craig, J. Brown, Cook, Gray, Lacey, J. Brown, Miles, Knox, Hill, Patton, Watſon, J. Marton, Hunt, Lowrey, Love, M'Gaw, Meek, Smith, Linton.---73.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Saturday laſt the convention met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and having gone through the forms of ratifying the conſtitution, paſſed an unanimous vote of thanks to his excellency the governor, for his upright conduct in the chair of the convention. They likewiſe unanimouſly reſolved, that the preſident return by letter the thanks of their body to the delegates who repreſented this ſtate in the fœderal convention---and then the convention diſſolved themſelves.

May 26. Previous to the queſtion being put in the convention for ratifying the conſtitution, the Rev. Mr. Cummins roſe, and expreſſed himſelf in the following words.

Mr. Preſident,

WHEN the queſtion for adjournment was put the other day, from various conſiderations, I thought it prudent, and my duty, to be on the ſide for the adjournment.

But ſince the majority has determined that an adjournment would be improper, and the final queſtion for adopting or rejecting the propoſed conſtitution is conſequently coming---a queſtion truly intereſting to every man, and to which every honeſt man will anſwer according to the beſt of his judgment: I beg leave to obſerve, however I may differ from ſome worthy gentlemen, that although I conceive there are defects in the conſtitution, as there muſt and ever will be found in all human things, yet when I conſider the preſent ſtate of our nation, and the very ſmall probability of our obtaining in due time a better conſtitution than the one now under conſideration; and when I compare the propoſed conſtitution, with all its defects, and all its merits, to our preſent confederation, I confeſs I hope for and expect from our adoption of the conſtitution, more general good to the nation, than can ariſe from rejecting it. This being the conviction of my mind, as ariſing from the ſtricteſt attention to the arguments on both ſides, from the moſt impartial and diſpaſſionate conſideration of the conſtitution in my private hours, and alſo from conſidering that political abilities, and I hope integrity, equal at leaſt to any in America, were employed in framing this conſtitution, and employed under ſuch circumſtances as could not poſſibly countenance or cheriſh a conſpiracy againſt the happineſs of this country: from conſidering moreover, that General Waſhington, whoſe unſullied and patriotic character is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in this world; who would not ſuffer an everlaſting blot to fall on the laſt period of his exalted reputation, by winking at the ruin of his country, ſigned the conſtitution. The conviction of my mind from theſe conſiderations, and others of a ſimilar nature, being ſuch, I cannot in my own judgment and conſcience vote againſt the conſtitution---I muſt therefore, with an eye to the public general good, riſking all private hardſhips, vote for the ratification of it; perſuaded that in the courſe of divine providence ſuch amendments as may conduce to the happineſs of the nation at large will ſoon take place. I have taken notice, that many gentlemen in this convention have acknowledged the propoſed conſtitution is better than the preſent confederation, and none have ſaid to the contrary. We are ſure we can have and enjoy this one, we are not ſure we can ever have a better one---common ſenſe then ſays we ought to take this, and I as an individual muſt accordingly vote for it.

May 29. Tueſday laſt, according to appointment, the citizens of Charleſton aſſembled at Roper's Wharf, for the purpoſe of celebrating the adoption (by the convention of this ſtate) of the propoſed Fœderal Conſtitution. At twelve o'clock the proceſſion began their march in the following order up Broad and Meeting ſtreets, to Fœderal Green, (the different profeſſions carrying decorated emblems of their crafts) where an excellent collation was provided; to which our worthy fellow citizens, the Butchers, added a fine ox, roaſted whole, and to which the people ſat chearfully down without diſtinction.---A joyful ſpirit of republicaniſm ſeemed to pervade every breaſt; the utmoſt order and good harmony was preſerved, and the day cloſed with hilarity. A gentleman from a convenient ſtand counted upwards of 2800 in proceſſion.

In the evening, ſeveral ſhips in the harbour exhibited a moſt beautiful appearance; their maſts, yards, &c. being richly illuminated, particularly the Mercury, Captain Grant, which was remarkably brilliant.

Federal Proceſſion and Order of March,

Band of muſic. Battalion of Artillery.
Gentlemen Planters.
Gardners.
Inſpectors of Rice, Indigo and Tobacco, with a hogſhead of Tobacco, drawn by horſes.
Butchers.
Bakers.
Brewers.
Diſtillers.
Blackſmiths.
Whiteſmiths.
Cutlers.
Fire Engine Makers.
Architects.
Houſe Carpenters.
Bricklayers.
Painters and Glaziers.
Coach Painters.
Cabinet Makers.
Coach Makers.
Wheelwrights and Turners.
Coopers.
Tanners, Curriers and Skinners.
Stocking Weavers.
Shoe and Boot Makers.
Sadlers and Harneſs Makers.
Hatters.
Taylors and Habit Makers.
Cloathiers and Dyers.
Peruke Makers and Hair Dreſſers.
Goldſmiths.
Engravers.
Watch and Clock Makers.
Copper Smiths and Braſs Founders.
Gun Smiths.
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Boilers.
Printers, with a Preſs, Frames and Caſes, on a Stage drawn by horſes.—Compoſitors and Preſſmen at work.
Pilots.
Commiſſioners of the Pilotage.
Harbour Maſter.

Ship *Federaliſt*,

Commanded by Captain Robert Cochran, with his Mates and Crew; drawn by eight white Horſes, repreſenting the eight States who have adopted the *Conſtitution*; each Horſe having the name of his reſpective State on his forehead.
Maſters of Veſſels and Seamen.
Carters and Draymen.
Commiſſioners of the Marine Hoſpital.
Commiſſioners of the Markets.
Merchants, preceded by the different Conſuls.
Factors.
Vendue Maſters.
Ship Carpenters.
Ship Joiners and Maſt Makers.
Rope Makers.
Block Makers.
Sail Makers.
Boat Builders.
Ship Chandlers.
Carvers and Gilders.
Tinmen.
Tobacconiſts.
Umbrella Makers.
Glaſs Grinders, Rubbers, Diamond Cutters, Poliſhers and Silverers.
Mathematical Inſtrument Makers.
Muſical Inſtrument Makers.
Limners.
Stationers and Bookbinders.
Schoolmaſters, with their Scholars, Books, &c.
Sugar Refiners.
Vintners.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Clergy of all Denominations.
Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts of Seſſions and Common Pleas, Regiſters of Chancery, and Admiralty, Coroner.
Judges of Chancery, Seſſions and Pleas and Admiralty; Attorney General, Gentlemen of the Bar, Maſter in Chancery and Ordinary, with their Clerks.
Secretary of the State, bearing the Conſtitution.
Collector of the Cuſtoms, Searcher and Waiter.
Tax Collectors.
Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Auditor General, with their Clerks.
Surveyor General, Regiſter of Meſne Conveyance.
Eſcheator.
Poſt Maſter.
Commiſſioners of the Loan Office.
Commiſſioners of Accounts.
The Preſident, Members, and Clerk of the Senate, and their Officers.
The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Members, and Clerk, with their Officers.
The Officers of Militia.
The Intendant and City Council with their Staffs, preceded by the City Sheriff, Recorder & City Treaſurer.
The Fuſileer Company.

The Line was formed, and Order of March regulated by Captain Hamilton, Marſhal of the proceſſion.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton fall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.

William and *John Sitgreaves*

Are now ſelling, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,---A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon,---among which are,

WHITE and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh and Scotch ditto, Ravens duck, Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings German dowlaſs, brown hollands, Britiſh oznabrigs, twilled bagging, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, huckaback, ſtriped and checked cotton furniture, ſhirting and apron-wide linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths and 9-8ths cotton and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddles, clear lawns of all prices, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks and long lawns, Cyprus and net gauze, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls from 3-4qrs to 6-4qrs, ſilk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs of moſt kinds, ſilk and cotton Mancheſters, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton counterpanes and bed quilts, beaver and pillow fuſtians, fine and ſtrong jeans, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, corduroys, velverets, honey-combs, Elliot cords, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, camblets, ſhalloons, crapes, corded wild-bores, lowpriced black laſtings, fine black worſted ſattinets and florentines, womens black and coloured ſtuff ſhoes, worſted and hair pluſh, mens and womens leather gloves, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, a variety of elegant luteſtrings and mantuas, black peelongs and ſattins, modes, ſarſnets and Perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, pins of all ſizes, horn and ivory combs, threads, needles, tapes, and a variety of cutlery, hardware, &c.

Alſo, London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted, window crown glaſs, beſt Crowley ſteel, tin plates, card and common wire, nails, guns, and gun-powder, F and FF &c. &c.

An APPRENTICE wanted, enquire as above. 4 w.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

To the Honorable the CONVENTION *of the* STATE *of* NEW-YORK.

BY the permiſſion of divine providence, and from that large proportion of freedom which has been diſpenſed to the United States, your honorable body is very ſoon to deliberate on the nature and conſequences of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution. The performance of a duty ſuch as this is the moſt dignified temporal act of human nature. The temper and diſpoſitions, therefore, with which it ſhould be undertaken, ought to be as pure as thoſe with which a pious man would approach the temple of the Deity. Moderation, candor, patience, mutual deference, and a kind conciliating ſpirit ſhould ſuggeſt and govern every thought, word and deed.

The preſent addreſs will go to you from another ſtate---not dictated by any perſon, from whoſe views or connexions in your internal politics you may have entertained well grounded apprehenſions---but totally unknown to every citizen of your commonwealth. The object of it is not a reconſideration of the ſubject at large, but an examination into a few important particulars, and an attempt to look forward to ſome future conſequences.

The manner in which the powers of the propoſed conſtitution will be inveſted in the fœderal executive and legiſlature is the firſt point that preſents itſelf to our minds. Will the houſe of repreſentatives be named by little corrupt boroughs?--No, for there muſt be 30000 electors to ſend one. Will they be ſelf-elected?--No, for every citizen whom the ſtate legiſlatures will permit to elect the moſt democratic branch of their ſeparate governments, will have a right to ſay who ſhall repreſent him in the fœderal houſe. The creation of that houſe is immediately by the voice of the people. If they ſhall ſay let *this man* be our fœderal repreſentative, he will be ſo.

Will the ſenators, or ſecond branch, as in other countries, be by hereditary deſcent? No---Will an idiot of 21, or an aged villain, whoſe long life has been devoted to the ruin of his country, have, as in England, an indefeaſible right to a ſeat in the ſenate? No, for the elections of the members of that houſe is aſſigned to the ſtate legiſlatures, whom the people themſelves will chuſe. Surely we cannot fear to truſt the ſtate legiſlatures with the choice of our fœderal ſenators. We ſhall chuſe thoſe bodies *freely* and *cautiouſly*, with a view to this and other important duties. If we elect wiſe and honeſt men as our ſtate repreſentatives, they will chuſe wiſe and honeſt men as our fœderal ſenators. Were the people at large to chuſe the ſenators, then the government would be termed conſolidated or national, and not fœderal. The ſtate legiſlatures would not have that ſeparate branch of repreſentation and legiſlation, which is neceſſary to maintain their independency and *the fœderal quality* of the government. It would be an improper and dangerous abridgement of the powers of the ſtate governments to take the election of the ſenate out of their hands, yet even that power comes to them only with the conſent and by the agency of the people, excerciſed originally in perſon. Can a citizen of any one of the ſtates be reſtrained or prevented from giving his voice for the fœderal repreſentatives, or for thoſe who are to elect the ſenators, preſident or vice-preſident? Will any man hold the office of a repreſentative, a ſenator or preſident, by any means but the votes of the people firſt given directly in his favor, or given for thoſe who ſhall elect him to his office? On this point we may ſurely affirm that all the powers of the fœderal government flow, through a very ſhort channel, from THE SACRED FOUNTAIN OF THE PEOPLE.

A ſimple but very important remark on the exerciſe of a power thus ſafely created is, that when a law ſhall be made by that power, which concerns the people, it will equally affect the lives, liberties and property of the fœderal repreſentatives, ſenate and preſident---A moſt comfortable fact, and an effectual reſtraint on human folly and wickedneſs, againſt which government is intended to provide.

Some gentlemen of your ſtate have believed, that however free the government may be, it is ſtill exceptionable, as being conſolidated and not fœderal. Permit me to aſk your diſpaſſionate attention to a few plain facts in the conſtitution itſelf.

The fœderal government contains no power to prohibit or puniſh the moſt attrocious murders or immoral crimes---nor to fix the qualifications which are to entitle their conſtituents to elect---they cannot appoint one militia officer, nor train the national militia---they cannot take any ſtep towards the election of a ſenator, repreſentative or preſident---they cannot erect or regulate courts for the determination of civil cauſes between citizens of the ſame ſtate, or for the puniſhment of crimes committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate---nor can they appoint or commiſſion any *ſtate* officer, civil or military.---What nation is there now exiſting whoſe government cannot do theſe things? What nation can exiſt, if theſe things are not done and provided for? Does it not therefore follow, that the ſeveral members of the confederacy (i. e. the ſeveral ſtate governments) muſt, as heretofore, do theſe and many other matters of a like nature, which are neceſſary to the good order, and even to the exiſtence of ſociety. Before we diſmiſs this point, it will be neceſſary to attend very particularly to one more fact relating to it. *The ſovereign power* of altering and amending the conſtitution, or ſupreme law of the American confederacy, does not lie with this fœderal legiſlature, whom ſome have erroneouſly apprehended to be ſupreme---That power, which is truly and evidently *the real point of ſovereignty*, is veſted in the ſeveral legiſlatures and conventions of the ſtates, choſen by the people reſpectively within them. The fœderal government cannot alter the conſtitution, the people at large by their own agency cannot alter the conſtitution, but the repreſentative bodies of the ſtates, that is their *legiſlatures and conventions*, only can execute theſe acts of ſovereign power.

From the foregoing circumſtances reſults another reflection equally ſatisfactory and important, which is, that as the fœderal legiſlature cannot effect dangerous alterations which they might deſire, *ſo they cannot prevent ſuch wholeſome alterations and amendments as are now deſired, or which experience may hereafter ſuggeſt.* Let us ſuppoſe any one or more alterations to be in contemplation by the people at large, or by the ſtate legiſlatures. If two thirds of thoſe legiſlatures require it, Congreſs *muſt* call a general convention, even though they diſlike the propoſed amendments, and if three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions approve ſuch propoſed amendments, they become *an actual and binding part of the conſtitution*, without any poſſible interference of Congreſs. If then, contrary to the opinion of the eight adopting ſtates, the fœderal government ſhould prove dangerous, it ſeems the members of the confederacy will have a full and uncontroulable power to alter its nature, and render it completely ſafe and uſeful.

It cannot be doubted that a great majority of your honorable houſe think a fœderal conſtitution for the United States of America expedient and highly neceſſary. The object of their deſires then muſt be to obtain the beſt that can be deviſed, but not to be diſappointed in procuring it. Let me reſpectfully requeſt of thoſe who wiſh the propoſed plan amended, that they ſeriouſly conſider how much more eaſy it will be to obtain thoſe amendments under the forms of the conſtitution itſelf, than by previouſly attempting another general convention. Three fourths of the ſtates concurring will enſure *any amendments*, after the adoption of nine or more; but at preſent *all* muſt concur, or we loſe not only the amendments deſired, but unfortunately the union itſelf---and with that the proſperity of the country and the peace and happineſs of the people. Will it not be better to ratify a conſtitution which was formed by men choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures and the people, and which ſecures to the people and their ſtate repreſentatives full power to alter and amend it, and which provides that it ſhall not be altered by any other authority?

Should the propoſed conſtitution not take effect, there can be little doubt but that a vigorous and ſerious plan of *co-operation* will be adopted by Connecticut and New-Jerſey, to ſecure a ſhare of your impoſt, in proportion to their conſumption of your imports. They will have no occaſion to appeal to arms. Cheaper and more effectual modes of procedure may be adopted. Their reſpective legiſlatures have already commenced *a war of laws* in the caſe of the light-houſe, and the ſmall craft. It is impoſſible for any veſſel bound to or from New-York to determine whether ſhe may or may not be obliged to anchor in Sandy-hook road: That place belongs to Jerſey, and were they to paſs a law that every veſſel which ſhould anchor therein ſhould pay a duty of two and an half per cent. on all her goods, and a tonnage of one third of a dollar, to a collector who ſhould be fixed there, it would be impoſſible to prevent the operation of the law. Congreſs at preſent have no power to prevent ſuch a law, and Jerſey might truly urge that all veſſels that go into your ports pay ſuch duties. Both Connecticut and Jerſey might alſo paſs acts at the ſame time, impoſing exactly the ſame duties on all goods imported from your ſtate, which are, or from time to time ſhall be, laid on articles of the ſame kinds imported into your ſtate from foreign countries. They might alſo prohibit any ſhallops or ſmall craft from going into their ports from yours without a ſpecial permiſſion, at the time of granting which all the force of oaths, bonds, ſecurities, &c. might be previouſly required for the due and faithful reporting of all goods imported in them. The combined ſpirit of *intereſt and reſentment* would ſharpen the ingenuity of their legiſlatures, and a few ſtrict laws might be eaſily framed, that would either cut up your lucrative communication with them, or compel you to grant them a ſhare of the impoſt. They would have no occaſion to uſe force; but ſhould you haſtily appeal to arms, we may venture to affirm, without derogating from the proweſs of your citizens, that the militia of Conecticut and New-Jerſey would not be contemptible antagoniſts. Theſe ideas are by no means held out with a view to alarm. They are delivered with ſincerity and reſpect. Indeed we cannot ſuppoſe there is the leaſt danger of the matter taking that turn. The conteſt muſt be entirely conducted by the legiſlatures of thoſe ſuffering ſtates, whoſe legal meaſures, if properly taken, cannot be rendered abortive.

The article of the new conſtitution relating to the regulation of elections has been very much miſconceived. Permit me to aſk your attention to a ſhort examination of it. The 4th ſection it will be found relates merely to the mode of conducting an election, the other parts of the conſtitution fixing thoſe eſſential points which are neceſſary to the preſervation of liberty. They ſtand thus.

1ſt. The members of the houſe of repreſentatives are to be choſen every ſecond year---and the members of the ſenate every ſixth year----Theſe are the fixed terms of exiſtence of the two branches.

When the 4th ſection gives the legiſlature of each ſtate the power of preſcribing, in the firſt inſtance, the time of *holding* thoſe elections, we cannot on reflection ſuppoſe it was meant to give to each of them the power of altering the conſtitution in ſo important a matter as *the duration* of the legiſlature. No, it was merely the time of day or the month in which ſuch an election ſhould be held that was meant to be ſubmitted to them. The frequency of elections is better guarded. Two ſeaſons the convention well knew were neceſſary to be attended to in this agricultural country. The time of *ſeeding* and the time of *harveſt*. Theſe vary in the different ſtates. Rice is planted and cut in Carolina in months different from thoſe of ſeed time and harveſt in New-York. Therefore a general day could not be fixed in the conſtitution, but was left to the legiſlatures. Yet a danger was poſſible and evident. Another Rhode-Iſland might ſtart up among us, and regardleſs of the preſervation of the union might omit to preſcribe either time, place or manner of holding elections, by which our confederacy might be deſtroyed by the ſmalleſt member. Congreſs therefore were veſted alſo with the power juſt given to the legiſlatures---that is, the power of preſcribing merely the circumſtances under which elections ſhall be *holden*, not the qualifications of the electors, nor thoſe of the elected---nor the duration of the ſenate---nor the duration of the repreſentatives. Theſe are preſcribed by the conſtitution, *unalterably by Congreſs*, though the ſtate legiſlatures can each of them fix the qualifications of the electors of repreſentatives within their juriſdiction, and three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions can alter theſe and every other article relating to the elections of the fœderal repreſentatives, ſenate, preſident, and all other officers of the general government. But let us proceed to the other eſſential points relating to elections which Congreſs cannot alter.

2dly. A repreſentative muſt be 25, a ſenator muſt be 30, and a preſident muſt be 35 years.

3dly. The repreſentatives and ſenators muſt be citizens of the ſtates that ſend them---the ſenators muſt have been American citizens nine years, and the preſident muſt be *now* a citizen of ſome one ſtate, or a natural born citizen hereafter.

4thly. None can elect ſenators or repreſentatives but in their own ſtate.

5thly. The day of the electors of the preſident giving their votes muſt be the ſame throughout the union.

6thly. Each ſtate has *the excluſive power* of fixing the qualifications of the electors of the fœderal repreſentatives within their reſpective territory and juriſdiction.

7thly. The ſtate legiſlatures have *the excluſive right* of electing the fœderal ſenators.

Thoſe ſeven important articles relating to the fœderal elections are *fixed* by the conſtitution, and not alterable by Congreſs. On conſidering the remarks made on the power of preſcribing the time of *holding* elections, and applying them in the ſame way to the other two points, it will be found that the 4th ſection was neceſſary to the preſervation of the union---that it will be uſeful when invaſions or inſurrections prevent the ſitting of the ſtate legiſlatures, or when a ſeceſſion in any ſtate legiſlature ſhall prevent a quorum from being obtainable. After providing for the qualifications of the electors and the elected, and the duration of the legiſlature, there can be no danger in leaving the time of day or year, or place, where government will be undiſturbed, and the voting by ballot or *viva voce* to be fixed, and that, in the ſecond place, by the fœderal government. In the time of the late war the legiſlatures of New-York and Pennſylvania ordered elections for their invaded cities and counties to be held in other places, and even at this day two diſtricts of the county of Philadelphia elect in the city (which is a ſeparate county in its own right) for the purpoſe of ſaving expence to the good people of thoſe two diſtricts. On due conſideration of the fourth ſection, and remembering how it is limited by the other important and unalterable proviſions of the conſtitution relating to elections, you will perceive, it is hoped, that the power given by that article is too ſmall to affect the liberties of the people, and that it will prevent many ſerious inconveniences and evils.

It is aſked by a writer of your ſtate, who chuſes to call himſelf a Plebeian in a free and equal government, which rejects every prepoſterous diſtinction of blood or titles---it is aſked, I ſay, by this writer, what is the condition of our country? What is there in it diſagreeable or alarming? Permit me to tell you. A ſingle fact ought to fix our public credit in foreign countries---that ſo far from paying the principal or intereſt of money advanced in the hour of need and diſtreſs to purchaſe the means of eſtabliſhing the independency of the United States, we have borrowed money to pay *the intereſt*---a greater proof of either inability or diſinclination, a ſtronger perſuaſive not to truſt us more, cannot be given---this loan to pay the intereſt unhapily is *upon intereſt alſo*. The canker worm of *intereſt upon intereſt* is eating up the produce of our fields, and even the lands we cultivate. *This, in regard to foreign credit, is the condition of our country.* But let us look at home for ſome more pleaſing facts. Tho' foreign powers do not receive their intereſt, what is the ſituation of private foreigners, who have placed their monies in our funds? They have thouſands and tens of thouſands in certificates, on ſome of which near half the amount of the original loan is due for intereſt. Ye friendly foreigners, who have given us your monies in the hour of our diſtreſs, have patience with us, till complicated evils ſhall teach us to ſeek the bleſſings of government, and we will pay you all. Tho' we do not render juſtice to our powerful ſupporters and allies, nor to their friendly ſubjects, do we give to our own citizens their due? Some of the ſtates are paying a part of their arrears of intereſt in paper currencies, depreciated from ſeven and a half to eighty per cent. The intereſt on others is paid in facilities or indents, worth but four ſhillings in the pound, and the remainder receive *no intereſt at all*. The medium value of the certificates of public debts, computing it upon the principal and intereſt, does not exceed twenty per cent. or one dollar for five. *This then, in regard to public credit at home, is the condition of our country.* But how ſtands private faith, and the obligations of contracts? Aſk your merchants and other citizens, who have monies due in New-Jerſey, the three ſouthern ſtates, and Rhode-Iſland. In Jerſey and North-Carolina they can compel payment of their debts, but muſt recieve a paper money depreciated 25 per cent. In South-Carolina an inſtalment law prevents them receiving more than one third of their demand, and that in a paper currency, worth no more than 16 or 17 ſhillings in the pound. In Georgia and Rhode-Iſland they have a paper lawful tender, depreciated four fifths. *This then is the condition of our country, in regard to private buſineſs,* to the utter ſubverſion of common honeſty, and the rights of property. 'Tis a poſture of affairs, that would corrupt the angels of light, and the friends of virtue, and our country muſt ſhudder at the conſequences of theſe alarming facts. How recent was the inſurrection under Daniel Shays, and how much more recent was the buſineſs of the Geneſee country, within your own territory and juriſdiction. 'Tis a caſe of delicacy, but it will ſerve to explain the preſent condition of America, if you develope that matter compleatly, and ſatisfy yourſelves of the true reaſons why Maſſachuſetts ſold ſo cheaply and haſtily to one company their extenſive and valuable grant. But I ſhall ceaſe to lead your attention to obvious facts, which unhappily wants neither the feeble aid of my pen, nor thoſe "*powers of rhetoric*" the Plebeian ſpeaks of, to prove our ſituation moſt painful and alarming.

The conſequences to your ſtate, which may follow the rejection of the propoſed conſtitution, ſhould certainly engage a great ſhare of your deliberations. In the event of nine ſtates adopting, Jerſey and Conecticut will no longer receive their ſupplies through you, nor ſend their produce to your market for ſale, for you will then be on the footing of foreigners. This muſt enable both thoſe ſtates to make commercial eſtabliſhments of their own, more reſpectable than they can ever be if you continue in the American union. 'Tis evident that ſo far as they ſucceed it muſt be entirely at the expence of your trade, eſpecially Jerſey, which has at preſent none of her own. In your capital are many foreign merchants, whoſe object is *the trade of the United States*, and not that of New-York *only*. Theſe gentlemen, with many of your native merchants, will find it impoſſible to contend with the embarraſſments that muſt enſue, ſhould New-York become a foreign port. The manufacturers of your ſtate will ſuffer equally with your commerce, in the event of your ceaſing to be a part of the union, for you cannot ſupport a duty of five per cent. upon all your articles, greater impoſts on particulars, and prohibitions of others, which will unqueſtionably take place. Your farmers will be ſtill more deeply injured in the ſale of their produce, ſhould your ſtate unhappily place herſelf upon the footing of foreign countries. The amount of the injury to them may be eaſily aſcertained, by examining how much iron, flour, biſcuit, indian-corn, hams, lard, butter, tallow, &c. and other produce of their farms, are exported to the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates. Theſe things will be moſt ſeriouſly felt throughout your whole commonwealth, but to the iſlands of New-York, Long-Iſland and Staten-Iſland they will be almoſt ruinous. Theſe three diſtricts muſt act together, they are peculiarly placed by nature. Should they fear the ruin of their commerce and manufactures, and the foreign duty on ſuch of their produce as they may ſend to the ports of the new union, ſhould theſe conſiderations induce the honeſt opponents of the conſtitution among them to adhere to the new confederacy, what can prevent their ſeceſſion? If Staten-Iſland were to aſſociate herſelf with New-Jerſey, to which nature has almoſt joined her, and the Iſlands of New-York and Long-Iſland with Connecticut, thoſe two reſpectable ſtates, and the new union itſelf, would be bound to defend them. They would be at peace till attacked by you, and before your people would commence any hoſtile proceedings, they would conſider well the enormous expence of an offenſive war, they would remember the dangers to which an invading army is ſubjected, and they would not be unmindful of the inequality of the force with which your diſmembered ſtate would have to contend. Vermont too, ſeizing the opportunity, might at once effect her ſeparation from you, and maintain her independency. New-York and the former union have for certain reaſons thought fit to overlook her ſuppreſſion of your authority. There can be little doubt but thoſe reaſons, ſtrengthened by her connexion with the new union and the ſeceſſion of your three Iſlands, would ſecure the peaceful independency of thoſe four valuable diſtricts.

In ſuch a ſtate of matters, what would be the depreciation of your public ſecurities, what the depreciation of your paper medium, what the conſequent diſcontents among your own people, and what the injuries to commerce by a fluctuating and wounded currency?

Suppoſe for a moment the city and county of New-York to have ſeparated themſelves from your government. Both banks of the Hudſon would then belong to the new confederacy. The deſtruction of your foreign trade muſt be the inevitable conſequence, for a heavy toll might be laid on every ſhip that ſhould paſs between the iſland of New-York and the county of Bergen---or a total prohibition might prevent their paſſing at all.

To complete your difficulties, internal diſcord would rend the boſom of your ſtate. Without derogating from the wealth, character or abilities of the gentlemen who oppoſe the conſtitution, you will readily admit that there is a very numerous, intelligent and reſpectable part of every county in your ſtate attached to the union, and friendly to the propoſed government. Between theſe and the oppoſing intereſt there would be a never ceaſing and ruinous contention.

Tho' the United States are not now, nor are not, as we conceive, intended to be under a general government, competent to internal purpoſes, yet we are ſo far *one people*, that all general national maxims apply forcibly and properly to our ſituation. Among them is one dear to the friends of liberty, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. If we review the treatment the propoſed conſtitution has received from other conventions, we ſhall find that, inſtead of half, nearly two thirds of the ſtates have already adopted it---and that theſe contain not only a majority, but two thirds of the free people of the union. Virginia too will certainly ratify it. An adoption by your ſtate now may therefore be conſidered as an acquieſcence in the ſenſe of the majority of the nation, of which we form a part---THE GREAT LAW OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

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⁂ The Poſt-Office is removed to the Weſt Side of Third ſtreet, the third Houſe ſouth of Market-ſtreet.

BOSTON, May 28.

On Monday laſt, ſeveral corps of the Middleſex militia paraded on Waltham plains, for the purpoſe of acquiring knowledge of real action. At one o'clock the line was formed in an open field, from right to left, as follows: Troop of horſe, commanded by Capt. Fuller; the Weſton light infantry, Capt. Biglow; the Watertown artillery, Major Kent; and the Newton militia, the whole under Major Kent. At three o'clock the horſe and infantry paſſed the bridge, which they were afterwards to attack; and a detachment from the militia marched down and took poſſeſſion to defend it: The horſe and infantry, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh in the woods, came on to the attack; the horſe keeping the road, flanked by the infantry. When this body approached the bridge, the centinels fired and communicated the alarm; the detachment immediately engaged, and were ſupported by a heavy fire from the artillery from a hill adjoining; but being charged by the horſe and infantry, and overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to the main body. The aſſailants purſued to the field where the line was firſt formed; the action then became general, and concluded, after a well fought battle, by the horſe and infantry drawing off; after which the line was formed as at firſt. The whole of this tranſaction afforded compleat ſatisfaction to a large number of ſpectators, who teſtified to the good order and martial appearance of the ſeveral corps, who were all in elegant uniform.

A great number of the gentlemen elected to ſerve in the general court, the enſuing year, arrived in town yeſterday. From a general knowledge of their characters, we derive a pleaſing ſatisfaction that old Maſſachuſetts will be bleſſed with wiſe, prudent and fœderal rulers for the coming year.

A conſiderable number of votes for governor, &c. have, we are told, been loſt this year, owing to their not having been returned in ſeaſon into the ſecretary's office. It is ſaid, that had all the votes been returned, there would have been a decided choice of lieutenant-governor, and a more general choice of ſenators. The numbers of votes for the candidates for the office of lieutenant-governor, as returned, we are told, are nearly as follow:

Hon. Benjamin Lincoln	-	10,000
Hon. James Warren	-	6,000
Hon. Samuel Adams	-	3,400
Hon. Eldrige Gerry	-	600

May 29. Yeſterday being general election, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as ſenators and repreſentatives in general court, met at the ſtate-houſe in this town, agreeable to the conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the governor and council for the time being, who then withdrew; the ſenate made choice of the honorable Samuel Philips, jun. Eſq; for their preſident, and Mr. Samuel Cooper, for their clerk; and the houſe of repreſentatives choſe the honorable Theodore Sedwick, Eſq; ſpeaker, and George R. Minot, Eſq; clerk; and being again joined by the governor and council (who were eſcorted to the ſtate-houſe by the company of independent cadets, commanded by Colonel Bradford) they proceeded to the old brick meeting houſe, where a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parſons, of Amherſt, from Prov. xxix. 2. *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

In the afternoon the two branches of the general court again met, and the ſenate having examined the returns of the votes for ſenators and counſellors, they informed the houſe of repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two houſes met in convention, to fill up the vacancies agreeable to the conſtitution.

CARLISLE, *May 28.*

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; chief juſtice, and the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; judges of the ſupreme court. They were met by a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens of this borough, who eſcorted their honors to the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Poſtlethwait.——And on Monday arrived the hon. George Bryan, Eſq; judge of the ſame court.——The ſame day at 3 o'clock they proceeded to the court-houſe, and opened their commiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 11.*

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated June 4.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that the convention proceeded this day to buſineſs, and Governor Randolph declared himſelf *decidedly* in favor of the adoption of the propoſed conſtitution under the preſent ſituation of the United States, which was eſſentially different from what it was at the time he repreſented the ſtate in the fœderal Convention. The aſtoniſhment of the oppoſition was greatly excited at the warmth with which he concluded his ſpeech, declaring, that before he would conſent to the rejection of the propoſed plan (which would neceſſarily involve in it THE RUIN OF THE UNION,) he would chearfully agree to loſe *that hand* which he then preſented. The proſpect is really pleaſing, and the above circumſtance is almoſt a certain prelude of the adoption."

At a meeting of the friends of the Fœderal Government, at Epple's tavern, on Saturday evening, it was unanimouſly agreed that a Proceſſion ought to take place in Philadelphia, in the event of the Adoption of the propoſed Conſtitution by a ninth ſtate---It was therefore Reſolved, That this *Public Notice* ſhould be given, that a GENERAL MEETING will be held at the STATE HOUSE THIS DAY, the 11th of June, at *five* o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of appointing a Committee to arrange and conduct the buſineſs, provided the meaſure ſhould be approved by ſuch meeting.

Beſides the intelligence under the Boſton head, we learn from thence, that at the general election on Wedneſday the 28th ult. his excellency John Hancock, Eſq; was found to be appointed governor of that commonwealth, by the general ſuffrage of the conſtituent body; and that there was no election for lieutenant-governor, owing, it is ſaid, to a number of votes not being returned in ſeaſon. In purſuance, however, of the direction of a clauſe in the conſtitution, in this caſe made and provided, the honorable Benjamin Lincoln has been appointed to that honorary ſeat, by a majority of 20 out of 28 votes in the ſenate.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 29.

"In addition to the liſt of elections which you have encloſed in this day's paper, I inform you that the houſe, agreeably to the conſtitution, ſent up the two candidates for lieutenant-governor, who were general Lincoln and general Warren, and the ſenate by a great majority elected general Lincoln."

In conſequence of the ratification of the fœderal government by Pennſylvania (ſays a correſpondent) a convention will become abſolutely neceſſary to alter our ſtate conſtitution, as ſoon as nine ſtates concur in the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution. Till this be done, it will be impoſſible for our legiſlature, conſiſtent with their oaths, to make the proper arrangements for ſupporting the new government. Georgia and Virginia have appointed proviſional conventions, to alter their conſtitutions. A Council of Cenſors are now unneceſſary to call a convention in Pennſylvania, for the people, by their delegates in the late ſtate convention, ſolemnly abrogated *certain parts* of their ſtate conſtitution, by ratifying the general government. It is to be hoped the good ſenſe of Pennſylvania will never ſuffer itſelf to witneſs a ſecond time the ſeſſion of that expenſive, idle and laughable body of men, called a Council of Cenſors.---Should this be permitted, and a certain junto be a majority there (as they certainly will be) we may expect their firſt act will be to cenſure thoſe conſpirators (as they will call them) in our legiſlature, who called the late ſtate convention, as alſo every other act that ſhall be done by Pennſylvania under the new government.

By a gentleman who arrived in the laſt packet from England we learn, that the new conſtitution of the United States has been much admired and praiſed by its enemies, as well as its friends, and that the court of Great-Britain has diſcovered evident ſigns of apprehenſion with reſpect to its adoption.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

COTTON.

It muſt afford the utmoſt pleaſure to every good citizen, to be informed that the Cotton manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in this city is in a very flouriſhing condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are clothing themſelves with the jeans made by it.

In the courſe of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may ſupply the uſe of woollens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the preſent ſtate of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a ſufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raiſed in the ſouthern ſtates, to clothe not only every citizen of America, but half the inhabitants of Europe.---It is much to be wiſhed that machines for *carding* and *ſpinning* cotton, ſimilar to thoſe now at work in Philadelphia, were eſtabliſhed in all our county towns and villages. GERMANTOWN, in particular, ſhould take the lead in this buſineſs. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of ſaddles, ſtockings, and carriages.---It will be her own fault, if ſhe is not celebrated as much as formerly for her ſkill and ſucceſs in the manufactory of jeans, fuſtians, velvets, velverets, corduroys, and even muſlins.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

It appears from experiments made formerly in this ſtate, that a buſhel of Sun-flower ſeeds yields a *gallon* of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the ſeed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty buſhels of the ſeed. This oil is as mild as ſweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in ſallads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be uſed with advantage in paints, varniſhes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and uſed in a *freſh* ſtate.---The oil is expreſſed from the ſeed in the ſame manner that cold drawn linſeed oil is obtained from flaxſeed, and with as little trouble.---Sweet olive oil ſells for *ſix ſhillings* a quart. Should the oil of the Sun-flower ſell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, ſuppoſing it to yield only forty buſhels of the ſeed, will be £32, a ſum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The ſeed is raiſed with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility.——It may be gathered and ſhelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

POMONA WINE.

Boil two barrels of cyder into one. Then ſtrain it thro' ſand placed in a veſſel made like a lye tub. Set it in a cool cellar, and after two years it will be fit for uſe. If kept for three or four years, it is equal to Rheniſh or Malaga wines, according to the quality of the cyder. It is a moſt agreeable drink when mixed with water.

OR,

To each gallon of cyder add a pint of a ſyrup made of the juice of ſweet apples. Set them in a proper place to ferment, and preſerve it afterwards in a cool cellar. In time it will become an agreeable wine.

AGRICOLA.

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To the PUBLIC.

As the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations.

THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſheton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Montgomery county, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and 32 acres of land, ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Swan Jones, Daniel Davis, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Lang, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 7, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough; bounded by lands of Michael Young, Ludwig Herches, John Mack, John Brunner, and others; containing 181 acres and 17 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Reed, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Bucks county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Charles Fleming, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in Springfield, and part in Nockamixon townſhips; containing about 250 acres; bounded by lands of John Barclay, Eſq; Philip Creſlor, Solomon Lightcap, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cammon, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 26th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; containing 200 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Widow White, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph M'Kindley, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. §

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a very good two ſtory ſtone houſe and 196 acres of excellent land, ſituated in the Great-Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing by computation 436 acres and a quarter; bounded by lands now or late of James Orton, John Glen, Alice Charleton, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the firſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of George Aſhbridge, John Polus Seal, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of George Peirce, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of July next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Ramſey, Henry Moor, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Mackey, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

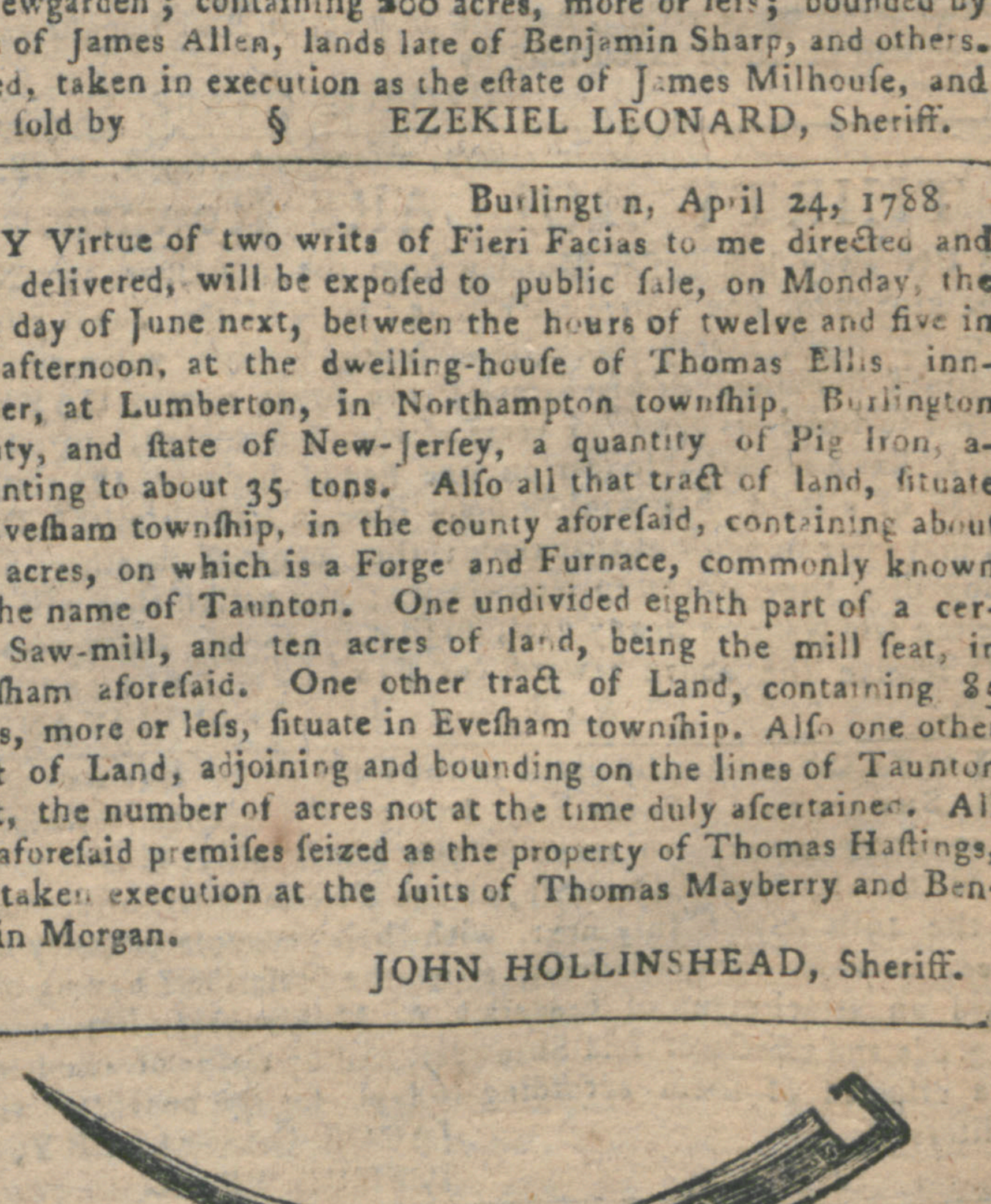
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 300 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 24, 1788.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ellis, innkeeper, at Lumberton, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a quantity of Pig Iron, amounting to about 35 tons. Alſo all that tract of land, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 558 acres, on which is a Forge and Furnace, commonly known by the name of Taunton. One undivided eighth part of a certain Saw-mill, and ten acres of land, being the mill ſeat, in Eveſham aforeſaid. One other tract of Land, containing 85 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip. Alſo one other tract of Land, adjoining and bounding on the lines of Taunton tract, the number of acres not at the time duly aſcertained. All the aforeſaid premiſes ſeized as the property of Thomas Haſtings, and taken execution at the ſuits of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the Houſe of Mary Withy, in Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be ſold, the following Meſſuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Cheſter townſhip, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware, &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of ſaid Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley townſhip, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; alſo one other tract of 10 acres and three-quarters, bounded by lands of ſaid Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Alſo a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, in Cheſter, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon ſaid tavern is erected; likewiſe a meſſuage and 90 acres of land, more or leſs, in Cheſter townſhip, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of ſaid land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, and lot of ground, as alſo three other lots of ground, the whole ſituate in Cheſter, and bounded by lands of Iſaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs; the houſe has a large run of cuſtom, and the lots under excellent graſs. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Harper, Eſquire, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpleſs, and others, ſituate in Springfield and Nether Providence townſhips, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing ſtream. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 14th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, barn, ſtables and griſt mill, all in excellent order; alſo 50 acres of extraordinary good land thereunto belonging, with a proportion of watered meadow, &c. ſituate in Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of John Stetler and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Reeſe, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of certain writs of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and 119 acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Merion, bounded by lands of William Thomas, Peter Jones, jun. and others, late the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones; ſeizedand taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Mount-bethel townſhip, in the county of Northampton; bounded by lands of John Lang, Richard Smith, Henry Dills, and others; containing 150 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Samuel Kickendall: Seized and taken in execution, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, one third part of two tracts of unimproved land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of William Logan, Arnes Dilworth, Samuel Deetſon and Peter Handwerk; and containing the one third part thereof 198 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Iſaac Longſtretch: Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Dorcheſter county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars, for either. §4w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Frederick Shrawder, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Thomas M'Gawn, about 17 years of age, ſmall featured, ſandy hair, walks a little lame at times, having a running ſore on the outſide of one of his knees, very quarrelſome, and a great ſwearer; had on, a felt hat, light coloured homeſpun coatee, with a fall down collar, and jacket, a pair of tow trowſers, ticklenburg ſhirt, and neats leather ſhoes, with large buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 27, 1788. ‡ MARMADUKE COOPER.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Mackey, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER, } Executors.
† JOHN M'DOWELL, }

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province, now ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmſley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inſt. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, ſpirited, and travels very eaſy, ſometimes ſhifts her gait to ſingle-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid mare that the owner gets her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

Monmouth, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-ſkin breeches with two ſtrings at each knee, ſuperfine black waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhort red coat, and a coarſe round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennſylvania) and ſecures him, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sixteen Continental paper DOLLARS
REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Spring Mills, on the night of the 19th day of May, an indented ſervant lad, named George Hart, about twenty years of age, black hair, ſulky down look, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had on and took with him two ſuits of cloaths, one almoſt new, the other a working dreſs very mealy, as he has worked in the mill ſome time paſt, ſeldom miſſes drinking to exceſs when opportunity ſerves, and when intoxicated addicted to all manner of vice. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

PAUL and LIVEZEY.

Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the third inſtant, A ſmall ſized SORREL HORSE, about ſix years old, with a bald face, and a white ſpot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for tht horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the ſecond of January laſt, a grey Mare, heavy with foal, by a perſon who called himſelf William Evans; the ſaid Evans is requeſted to call in three weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay charges. † DANIEL COOPER.

New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

CAME to the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th day of March laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 14 and an half hands high, lately trimmed before, ſhod all round, ſome ſaddle marks on both ſides, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ WILLIAM TODD.

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, April 1, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of William Neill, deceaſed, againſt Thomas M'Intire, and Isabella his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c8w Executor of William Neill.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED and SOLD by

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be bad

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full blooded Engliſh Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horſe Meſſenger was bred by me, and ſold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Meſſenger has been ſo very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved the next gratis, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at ſo low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horſe Governor, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. His yearly colts have ſold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1778. ALTAMONT.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved gratis the next, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars
REWARD.
LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book,* containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No.	10436	for £ 734	12	6
	3343	649	11	2
	3344	586	10	0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No.	3354	for £ 21	16	5
	3355	23	15	9
	3356	66	18	11
	3357	45	5	0
	3358	38	6	8
	3359	165	2	7
	3360	171	12	4
	3361	14	1	3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months.

ctf

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the Firſt Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

May 17, 1788.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER, }
ROBERT SMITH, } Truſtees.
ROWLAND EVANS, }

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;
Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 3028.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter by the collectors, that they cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, as have been aſſeſſed on them for the payment of the ſeveral ſums which they are charged with, agreeable to the ſeveral tax laws of this commonwealth, and the owners have hitherto neglected to appear and diſcharge the ſame, viz.

	Acres.	County Tax, 1781.	County Tax, 1782.	County Tax, 1783.	County Tax, 1785.	County Tax, 1786.	County Tax, 1787.	Pennſylvania line or Second Claſs Tax.	Effective ſupply Tax in Specie, 1781.	Effective and Ad. Supplies, and Funding Tax, in State Money 1781.	Effective Supply Tax 1782.	Fœderal Supply Tax 1783.	Funding & redeeming Bills of Credit, 1783.	Funding Tax, 1785.	Funding Tax, 1786.	Funding Tax, 1787.	Sum Total in Specie.	Sum Total in State Money.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESTER Townſhip.																		
Francis Richardſon's eſtate, houſe and lots,				0 12 11		0 3 6		1 16 6			4 2 10	5 3 4	2 4 3		0 5 3	0 3 2	12 7 6	2 4 3
Doctor Jackſon's, ditto, ditto,											2 17 5						2 17 5	
Jacob Byers, - -	25										2 5 2						2 5 2	
Edward Bonſall one lot,				0 2 1								0 16 8	0 7 0				0 18 9	0 7 0
James Sparks,								1 19 6									1 19 6	
Jeptha Lightfoot, - -	230							5 3 3									5 3 3	
Iſaac Salkeld's eſtate, houſe and lot,								0 18 9									0 18 9	
David Cowpland's eſtate, ditto,						0 7 6										0 10 8	0 18 2	
Doctor Jacob Tobin, ditto,																0 15 8	0 15 8	
CHARLESTOWN Townſhip.																		
Thomas Roſiter. - -	179		1 11 4								7 1 6						8 12 10	
CONCORD Townſhip.																		
James Marſhall. - -	450	2 2 6							8 7 9	25 0 5							10 10 3	25 0 5
LOWER CHICHESTER Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Gamble, - -	5		0 2 6	0 2 10		0 1 8	0 0 9		0 8 9	0 8 3	1 2 6	1 2 4	0 9 6		0 2 6	0 2 3	3 6 1	0 17 9
Curtis and Peter Grubb, one lot,			0 1 3	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 1 8	0 0 8		0 5 9	0 5 6	0 11 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 5	0 2 0	1 9 6	0 7 3
John Pedrick's eſtate, ditto,			0 1 5	0 1 1	0 0 5				0 10 3	0 9 6	0 12 9	0 8 8	0 3 9	0 1 3			1 15 10	0 13 3
Richard Flower's ditto, ditto,			0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 3		0 3 0	0 2 9	0 9 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	1 2 2	0 4 6
Benjamin Ford's ditto, ditto,			0 0 8	0 0 5	0 0 3						0 5 6	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 0 8			0 7 6	0 1 3
Emanuel Grubb, ditto,			0 0 10	0 0 6		0 1 5	0 0 6				0 7 6	0 4 4	0 1 9		0 1 8	0 1 6	0 15 8	0 4 4
William Ford, ditto,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Joſeph Few, ditto,						0 5 6									0 8 6		0 14 0	
Eleanor Stow,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Pyle and Nichols, malt houſe and wharff,				0 4 1							0 17 6	1 12 9	0 14 0				2 14 4	0 14 0
Richard Dutton,							0 1 11									0 5 8	0 7 7	
James Withey,							0 2 2									0 6 7	0 8 9	
Captain M'Keever, one lot.						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
WEST CALN Townſhip.																		
James Douglaſs, - -	260		0 16 10		0 12 0						7 11 8						9 0 6	
John Douglaſs, - -	60			0 2 7	0 4 0							1 1 0	0 9 0				1 7 7	0 9 0
John Wilſon, - -	164		0 6 0	0 4 6		0 19 0	0 8 7				2 13 0	1 16 0	0 15 6	0 14 0		1 5 9	8 6 10	0 15 6
John and Iſaac M'Cammon, -	30		0 2 6			0 2 8	0 1 9				1 3 10				0 4 0	0 5 3	2 0 0	
Thomas or Samuel Lightfoot, -	100	0 8 6	0 6 5	0 4 7	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 2 10				2 18 4	1 16 8	0 15 9	0 8 9	0 7 6	0 8 6	7 13 7	0 15 9
Robert Goff, - -	100			0 2 4								0 19 0	0 8 3				1 1 4	0 8 3
James Hambilton, - -	50		0 3 2								1 9 0						1 12 2	
Thomas Jones, - -	60			0 3 0	0 4 3	0 7 0	0 3 4					1 4 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 0	3 12 4	0 10 3
John Duncan, - -	126					0 6 8	0 2 9								0 9 6	0 8 3	1 7 2	
John Boyd, - -	84					0 4 3									2 3 9		2 8 0	
John Sook, - -	60					0 3 8									0 5 6		0 9 2	
Elias Linkenauger, -	117					0 8 2									1 4 6		1 12 8	
John Whitehill, - -	100					0 3 3								0 10 6			0 13 9	
—— Hopkins. - -	119					0 7 9								0 16 9			1 4 6	
EAST-TOWN Townſhip.																		
Iſrael Morris, - -	75										2 14 10						2 14 10	
Margaret Junkin. - -	125					1 5 4								1 19 4	1 18 0½		5 2 8½	
EAST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.																		
Elizabeth Carrol, - -	50							0 4 6	0 8 9	0 16 11							0 13 3	0 16 11
John Bentley, - -	200							1 5 0		7 5 0							1 5 0	7 5 0
Patrick Carſon, - -	150			0 7 11	0 10 9					3 19 1		3 3 0	1 7 0	0 18 9			6 7 5	3 19 1
Deborah Harlon, - -	35							0 4 0	0 8 1	1 3 1							0 12 1	1 3 1
Jeſſe Marſh, - -	50							0 6 6	0 12 9	1 17 3							0 19 3	1 17 3
John Powell, - -	276							0 2 9	4 0 0	4 10 6							4 2 9	4 10 6
WEST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.																		
William Pennall, - -	170			0 8 9							3 7 8	3 10 4	1 10 0				7 6 9	1 10 0
—— Wale's heirs. -	200		0 15 0	0 7 9	0 10 6				3 7 6	2 17 9	6 15 6	3 2 6	1 6 9	0 18 0			15 16 9	4 4 6
EAST MARLBOROUGH Townſhip.																		
Doctor Hutchinſon. - -	28				0 6 9												0 6 9	
NEW LONDON Townſhip.																		
Robert Finney's eſtate, -	250		1 5 0	0 12 1							11 5 0	4 16 2	2 1 6				17 18 3	2 1 6
—— Foxcraft's land, -	100		0 5 6	0 4 0		0 7 4	0 4 6				2 10 0	1 15 3	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 13 6	6 18 7	0 15 0
William M'Dowell's eſtate. -	200		0 13 8	0 9 1	0 13 6						6 0 0	3 13 0	1 11 3				11 9 3	1 11 3
NEW GARDEN Townſhip.																		
William Knight's eſtate, -	40		0 7 1	0 4 4	0 7 3	0 6 8	0 4 2	0 10 9	1 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	1 15 0	0 15 0	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 12 6	9 14 3	3 16 3
Samuel Miller, - -	100										3 14 6						3 14 6	
William Cloud, - -	70				0 9 0									0 17 6			1 6 6	
Moſes Rowan, - -	144				0 19 6												0 19 6	
Joſeph Pemberton. - -	180							1 16 6									1 16 6	
NEWLIN Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Hayes. - -	105											3 13 9	1 11 6				3 13 9	1 11 6
EAST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.																		
John Moody, - -	170										3 15 2						3 15 2	
David Faris. - -	100										1 5 0						1 5 0	
WEST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.																		
John Churchman, -	200		1 2 3			0 5 2					10 0 0			0 13 9	0 15 7		12 16 9	
Samuel Ewing, - -	150							0 13 9									0 13 9	
Jacob Brown. - -	30					0 1 3									0 3 9		0 5 0	
OXFORD Townſhip.																		
William Bailey, - -	175							1 2 9									1 2 9	
Patterſon Bell, - -	100							0 16 9									0 16 9	
William Downey, - -	100		0 7 9					0 8 6			3 10 0						4 6 3	
Andrew Gibſon, - -	40		0 2 2					0 2 3			1 0 0						1 4 5	
Patrick Henry, - -	70							0 11 9									0 11 9	
Dennis Roddin. - -	110							0 10 0									0 10 0	
PIKELAND Townſhip.																		
Dr. Thomas Kennedy, -	150							2 16 8	5 12 6	16 13 6							8 9 2	16 13 6
David Gundy. - -	50					0 16 8									2 10 0		3 6 8	
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Haycock's eſtate. -	12½										0 15 10						0 15 10	
SADSBURY Townſhip.																		
John Boyd. - -	400				0 15 0	1 5 0									1 16 10		3 16 10	
TINNICUM Townſhip.																		
Hogg Iſland, ſaid to be the property of Thomas Procter. - -	188	1 15 7	4 9 5	2 18 3		4 11 4	1 15 7		14 17 11	41 19 9	40 5 8	23 6 4	10 0 0		6 16 10	5 6 8½	106 3 7½	51 19 9
EAST WHITELAND Townſhip.																		
Blachford and Hunter, -	75		0 4 3								1 18 1			0 8 8½			2 11 0½	
Widow Blachford. - -	60													0 19 8			0 19 8	
WEST-TOWN Townſhip.																		
Ezekiel Hoopes. - -	100										3 6 8						3 6 8	

WE, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners for the county of Cheſter, in purſuance of the ſaid laws, do give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, with all coſts and charges, on or before the 11th day of September next enſuing the date hereof, the ſaid eſtates, or ſuch part thereof reſpectively, will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due, and reaſonable charges.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 11, 1788.

CALEB JAMES,
CALEB NORTH,
JOHN WORTH,
} Commiſſioners.

JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3029.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1788.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſheton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Montgomery county, June 7, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough; bounded by lands of Michael Young, Ludwig Herches, John Mack, John Brunner, and others; containing 181 acres and 17 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Reed, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Bucks county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Charles Fleming, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in Springfield, and part in Nockamixon townſhips; containing about 250 acres; bounded by lands of John Barclay, Eſq; Philip Creſlor, Solomon Lightcap, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cammon, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 26th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; containing 200 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Widow White, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph M'Kindley, deceaſed, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. §

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a very good two ſtory ſtone houſe and 196 acres of excellent land, ſituated in the Great-Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing by computation 436 acres and a quarter; bounded by lands now or late of James Orton, John Glen, Alice Charleton, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the firſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of George Aſhbridge, John Polus Seal, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of George Peirce, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of July next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Ramſey, Henry Moor, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Mackey, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by ‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 200 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

As the Harveſt is now approaching, the following ENQUIRY into the Effects of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS is particularly recommended to the Attention of our Country Readers.

An ENQUIRY *into the* EFFECTS *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the* HUMAN BODY, *and their* INFLUENCE *upon the* HAPPINESS *of* SOCIETY.

By *BENJAMIN RUSH*, M. D.

BY Spirits, I mean all thoſe liquors which are obtained by diſtillation from fermented juices or ſubſtances of any kind. Theſe liquors were formerly uſed only in medicine.----- They now conſtitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of ſpirituous liquors into ſuch general uſe, phyſicians have remarked that a number of new diſeaſes have appeared among us, and have deſcribed many new ſymptoms as common to old diſeaſes. Spirits in their firſt operation are ſtimulating upon the ſyſtem. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce ſome heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called ſedative; that is, they diminiſh the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce langour and weakneſs.

The effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the human body, in producing diſeaſes, are ſometimes gradual. A ſtrong conſtitution, eſpecially if it be aſſiſted with conſtant and hard labour, will counteract the deſtructive effects of ſpirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diſeaſes.

1. A ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and vomiting in the morning. This diſorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfaſt. It is known by tremors in the hands, inſomuch that perſons who labour under it are hardly able to lift a teacup to their heads, till they have taken a doſe of ſome cordial liquor. In this diſorder a peculiar paleneſs, with ſmall red ſtreaks, appear in the cheeks. The fleſh of the face, at the ſame time, has a peculiar fullneſs and flabbineſs, which are very different from ſound and healthy fat.

2. An univerſal dropſy. This diſorder begins firſt in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itſelf throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charleſton, in South-Carolina, never truſt the planters when ſpirits have produced the firſt ſymptom of this ſecond diſorder upon them. It is very natural to ſuppoſe that induſtry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whoſe legs and feet are ſwelled from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

3. Obſtruction of the liver. This diſorder produces other diſeaſes, ſuch as inflammation, which ſometimes proves ſuddenly fatal---the jaundice---and dropſy of the belly.

4. Madneſs. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe this diſeaſe with all its terrors and conſequences. It is well known in every townſhip, where ſpirituous liquors are uſed.

5. The Palſey, 6. The Apoplexy, and 7. The Epilepſy, complete the group of diſeaſes produced by ſpirituous liquors. I do not aſſert that theſe diſorders are never produced by any other cauſes, but I maintain that ſpirituous liquors are the moſt frequent cauſes of them, and that when a prediſpoſition to them is produced by other cauſes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate uſe of ſpirits.

I have only named a few of the principal diſorders produced by ſpirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to deſcribe how much other diſorders, natural to the human body, are encreaſed and complicated by them. Every ſpecies of inflammatory and putrid fever is rendered more frequent and more obſtinate by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diſeaſes which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often ſaid, that ſpirituous liquors deſtroy more lives than the ſword. War has its intervals of deſtruction---but ſpirits operate at all times and ſeaſons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human ſpecies, viz. to men, but ſpirits act too often upon perſons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or ſex; and laſtly, war deſtroys only thoſe perſons who allow the uſe of arms to be lawful, whereas ſpirits inſinuate their fatal effects among people, whoſe principles are oppoſed to the effuſion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of ſpirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here freſh ſcenes of miſery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities, they produce debts, diſgrace and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleneſs with its uſual conſequences, ſuch as houſes without windows---barns without roofs---gardens without encloſures--fields without fences---hogs without yokes---ſheep without wool--meagre cattle---feeble horſes---and half clad dirty children, without principles, morals, or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the obſervations of every man in Pennſylvania, whether ſuch ſcenes of wretchedneſs do not follow the tracks of ſpirituous liquors, in every part of the ſtate.

If we advance one ſtep further, and examine the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the moral faculty, the proſpect will be ſtill more diſtreſſing and terrible. The firſt effects of ſpirits upon the mind ſhew themſelves in the temper. I have conſtantly obſerved men who are intoxicated in any degree with ſpirits to be peeviſh and quarrelſome; after a while they loſe by degrees the moral ſenſe. They violate promiſes and engagements without ſhame or remorſe. From theſe deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they paſs on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to diſhonor human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the lives, eſtates and ſouls of my fellow-creatures---Their miſchiefs may be ſummed up in a few words. They fill our church-yards with premature graves---they fill the Sheriff's docket with executions---they croud our jails---and laſtly, they people the regions---but it belongs to another profeſſion to ſhew their terrible conſequences in the future world.

I ſhall now proceed to combat ſome prejudices in favor of the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

There are three occaſions in which ſpirits have been thought neceſſary and uſeful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always ſucceeded by chillineſs. If any thing beſides warm cloathing and exerciſe is neceſſary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholeſome food is at all times ſufficient for that purpoſe. This, by giving a tone to the ſtomach, invigorates the whole ſyſtem, while the gentle fever created by digeſtion adds conſiderably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and this renders it leſs ſenſible of the cold.

2. It is equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather encreaſe them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the ſun; they diſpoſe to fevers and inflammations of the moſt dangerous kind; they produce preternatural ſweats which weaken, inſtead of an uniform and gentle perſpiration which exhilirates the body. Half the diſeaſes which are ſaid to be produced by warm weather, I am perſuaded are produced by the ſpirits which are ſwallowed to leſſen its effects upon the ſyſtem.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that ſpirituous liquors do not leſſen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horſe, with every muſcle of his body ſwelled from morning 'till night in the plough, or the team, does he make ſigns for ſpirits to enable him to cleave the earth, or climb a hill?---No. He requires nothing but cool water and ſubſtantial food. There is neither ſtrength nor nouriſhment in ſpirituous liquors. If they produce vigor in labour, it is of a tranſient nature, and is always ſucceeded with a ſenſe of weakneſs and fatigue. Theſe facts are founded in obſervation; for I have repeatedly ſeen thoſe men perform the greateſt exploits in work, both as to their degrees, and duration, who never taſted ſpirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which ſpirituous liquors are required?----Yes, there are; 1ſt. In thoſe caſes where the body has been exhauſted by any cauſe, and faintneſs, or a ſtoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the ſudden ſtimulus of ſpirits may be neceſſary. In this caſe we comply ſtrictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the uſe of "ſtrong drink" only to him "that is ready to periſh!" And 2dly. When the body has been long expoſed to wet weather, and more eſpecally if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of ſpirits is not only proper, but highly uſeful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take theſe to be the only two cauſes that can occur, in which ſpirituous liquors are innocent or neceſſary.

But if we reject ſpirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors ſhall we ſubſtitute in the room of them?---For cuſtom---the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herſelf, all ſeem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than ſimple water.

To this I ſhall reply, by recommending in the room of ſpirits, in the firſt place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a ſmall quantity of ſpirit, but ſo diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of ſacharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffenſive and wholeſome. It diſagrees only with perſons ſubject to the rheumatiſm, but it may be rendered inoffenſive to ſuch people by extinguiſhing a red hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late froſts in the ſpring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of theſe froſts have been in ſome meaſure obviated by giving an orchard a north-weſt expoſure, ſo as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of bruſh and ſtraw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of froſt. This laſt expedient has, in many inſtances within the compaſs of my knowledge, preſerved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious huſbandman.

2. BEER is a wholeſome liquor compared with ſpirits. The grain from which it is obtained in not liable, like the apple, to be affected with froſt, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nouriſhment---hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labor with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleaſure of breweries being ſet up in ſeveral of the principal county towns of Pennſylvania, and I eſteem it a ſign of the progreſs of our ſtate in wealth and happineſs, that a ſingle brewer in Cheſter county ſold above 1000 barrels of beer laſt year. While I wiſh to ſee a law impoſing the heavieſt taxes on whiſky diſtilleries, I ſhould be glad to ſee breweries (at leaſt for ſome years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. WINE is likewiſe a wholeſome liquor, compared with ſpirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at a leſs expence than ſpirits in this country. * The peaſants in France, who drink theſe liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and ſober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analyſis, the ſame principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nouriſhing. It is remarked that few men ever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its reliſh principally from company, and is ſeldom like ſpirituous liquors drank in chimney corners or in a cloſet. The effects of wine upon the *temper* are likewiſe in moſt caſes directly oppoſite to thoſe that were mentioned of ſpirituous liquors. It muſt be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glaſſes of wine.

4. VINEGER and WATER ſweetened with ſugar or molaſſes, is the beſt drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholeſome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleaſant and cooling. It promotes perſpiration, and reſiſts putrefaction. Vinegar and water conſtituted the only drink of the ſoldiers in the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched, and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Paleſtine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that ſpirits have become neceſſary in harveſt, from habit and the cuſtom of the country. The cuſtom of ſwallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a ſufficent quantity of *any* of the liquors I have recommended, and they may ſoon aboliſh the practice of giving them ſpirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their aſſociation. Their grain will be ſooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and a hundred diſagreeable ſcenes of ſickneſs and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or leſs degree the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Under this head, I ſhall not neglect to recommend butter-milk and water, or ſour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by

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* *Two barrels of cyder, taken from the preſs, and boiled into one, and afterwards ſet aſide to ferment, make a liquor in every reſpect equal to the low wines of Europe, provided it be kept as long before it is uſed. Three or four years are neceſſary for this purpoſe.---I have drank wine prepared in this manner that was three years old, which had a good deal the taſte of Rheniſh wine, and which was very grateful and cooling, when mixed with water.---I have taken the liberty of calling it* POMONA WINE.

the addition of a little ſugar. PUNCH is likewiſe calculated to leſſen the effects of heat and hard labor upon the body. The ſpirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it poſſeſſes not only the conſtituent parts, but moſt of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholeſome, it muſt be drank *weak*---in *moderate* quantities---and *only* in warm weather.

There are certain claſſes of people to whom I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution or two upon the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, eſpecially thoſe who labor under diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to ſpirits for relief. Let ſuch people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known may men and women, of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occaſional doſes of gin or brandy, to eaſe the cholic, into a love of ſpirituous liquors, in ſo much that they have afterwards fallen ſacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thouſand times more ſafe and innocent than ſpirituous liquors in all ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels. So apprehenſive am I of the danger of contracting a love for ſpirituous liquors by accuſtoming the ſtomach to their ſtimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in ſpirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people, from living in countries ſubject to the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themſelves againſt it by two or three glaſſes of bitters made with ſpirits every day. There is great danger of men becoming ſots from this practice. Beſides, this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better ſecurity againſt them is to be found in the Jeſuits bark. A tea-ſpoon full of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the ſickly ſeaſon, has in many inſtances preſerved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill-ponds from fevers of all kinds. Thoſe wo live in a ſickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark, or who object to taking it, I would adviſe to avoid the morning and evening air in the ſickly months---to kindle fires in their houſes on damp days and in cool evenings throughout the whole ſummer, and to put on woollen cloathing about the firſt week in September. The laſt part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle ſtates. Theſe cautions I am perſuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the beſt preparations that can be made from bitters in ſpirits.

3. Men who follow profeſſions that require a conſtant exerciſe of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to ſeek relief from fatigue in ſpirituous liquors. To ſuch perſons I would beg leave to recommend the uſe of TEA inſtead of ſpirits. Fatigue is occaſioned by the obſtruction of perſpiration. Tea, by reſtoring perſpiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the ſyſtem. I am no advocate for the general or exceſſive uſe of tea. When drank too ſtrong, it is hurtful, eſpecially to the female conſtitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of ſtrength, and in moderate quantities, with ſugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to ſpirituous liquors. One of the moſt induſtrious ſchool-maſters I ever knew, told me that he had been preſerved from the love of ſpirituous liquors by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four diſhes drank in an afternoon carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his ſchool. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute diſeaſe, in the full exerciſe of all the faculties of his mind.

To every claſs of my readers, I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution againſt the uſe of TODDY. I acknowledge that I have known ſome men, who by limiting its ſtrength conſtantly by meaſuring the ſpirit and water, and who by drinking it *only* with their *meals*, have drank toddy for many years without ſuffering in any degree from it; but I have known many more who have been inſenſibly led from drinking toddy for their conſtant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterwards paid their lives as the price of their folly. I ſhall ſelect one caſe from among many that have come within the compaſs of my knowledge, to ſhew the ordinary progreſs of intemperance in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.---A gentleman, once of a fair and ſober character, in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his conſtant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog. After awhile nothing would ſatisfy him but ſlings made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little ſugar. From ſlings he advanced to raw rum,---and from common rum to Jamaica ſpirits. Here he reſted for a few months; but at laſt he found even Jamaica ſpirits were not ſtrong enough to warm his ſtomach, and he made it a conſtant practice to throw a table ſpoonful of ground pepper into each glaſs of his ſpirits, in order (to uſe his own expreſſion) "to take off their coldneſs."---It is hardly neceſſary to add, that he ſoon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

I ſhall conclude what has been ſaid of the effects of ſpirituous liquors with two obſervations.---1. A people corrupted with ſtrong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rules of ſuch a community will ſoon partake of the vices of that maſs from which they are ſecreted, and all our laws and governments will ſooner or later bear the ſame marks of the effects of ſpirituous liquors which were deſcribed formerly upon individuals. I ſubmit it therefore to the conſideration of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, whether more laws ſhould not be made to encreaſe the expence and leſſen the conſumption of ſpirituous liquors, and whether ſome mark of public infamy ſhould not be inflicted by law upon every man convicted before a common Magiſtrate of drunkenneſs.

The ſecond and laſt obſervation I ſhall offer, is of a ſerious nature. It has been remarked that the Indians have diminiſhed every where in America ſince their connections with the Europeans. This has been juſtly aſcribed to the Europeans having introduced ſpirituous liquors among them. Let thoſe men who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated ſociety, to ſeek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, conſider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the ſame cauſe which has ſcattered and annihilated ſo many Indian tribes.---Long life and the ſecure poſſeſſion of property, in the land of their anceſtors, was looked upon as a bleſſing among the ancient Jews.---For a ſon to mingle his duſt with the duſt of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the proſpect of this honor often afforded a conſolation even in death. However exalted, my countrymen, your ideas of liberty may be, while you expoſe yourſelves by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors to this conſequence of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or, in more ſlaviſh terms, the "hewers of wood" of your more induſtrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been ſtated have produced in any of my readers who have ſuffered from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors a reſolution to abſtain from them hereafter, I muſt beg leave to inform them that they muſt leave them off *ſuddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking ſpirits. He muſt not only avoid taſting, but even ſmelling them, until long habits of abſtinence have ſubdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniences from the ſudden loſs of their ſtimulus upon his ſtomach, he ſhould drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glaſſes of ſound old wine every day. I have great pleaſure in adding, that I have ſeen a number of people who have been *effectually* reſtored to health,---to character---and to uſefulneſs to their families and to ſociety, by following this advice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford townſhip, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by §

Hereford, June 10, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

PORTLAND, May 29.

A gentleman from Pownalborough tells the following ſtrange, but well authenticated ſtory: A ſpaniel dog, in combat with a boar, received a wound from the tuſk of the latter, in one of the large blood veſſels of his neck, from which the blood iſſued rapidly. The dog lapped it from off the ground as faſt as it fell, till he had evacuated, and again eaten all the blood of his body. When it ceaſed to flow, the dog fell down dead.—The wound was then examined, and the animal kicked, puſhed and pricked; but no ſigns of life being diſcovered, he was conveyed to a riſing piece of ground at ſome diſtance from, though within ſight of the houſe. He lay motionleſs three hours, at the expiration of which time ſome of the family imagined they ſaw him move; of this they were ſoon after convinced. He was preſently on his legs again, gathered ſtrength rapidly, and hath ſince perfectly recovered.

ALBANY, *June* 5.

By the returns from the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Waſhington, Columbia, Dutcheſs, Ulſter and Orange, it appears, that their delegates to Convention are ANTI-FEDERAL---they are in number 37.---The counties of New-York, Weſtcheſter, King's and Richmond, are FEDERAL---in number 19.---The counties of Suffolk and Queen's, are ſaid to be divided---they ſend 9 delegates. The total number of delegates from the ſeveral counties in this ſtate to our convention is SIXTY-SEVEN.

It muſt give much real ſatisfaction, ſays a correſpondent, to all true fœderaliſts, to be informed, that the cities of New-York and Hudſon (as appears by the returns of the votes taken at the late election) are very unanimous in favor of the New Fœderal Government---and that this city has a reſpectable majority. Theſe cities, adds our correſpondent, having the beſt means of information, *have not*, like many of the counties in this ſtate, formed premature judgments on the merits of the propoſed government.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

By a letter frem Muſkingum, dated the 17th ult. we learn that the perſons ſent thither by the Ohio company are proceeding with a ſpirit becoming the importance of the undertaking they are engaged in; that they were in high ſpirits---much pleaſed with the country---had compleated the ſurvey of the eight acre lots, and had prepared 100 acres of land, which they were then planting with corn; that many of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had brought the produce of their winter's hunt to Fort Harmer this ſpring, and that there is not the leaſt doubt but that all the Indians, as far as Sanduſky, will carry their ſkins and furs to the New City building at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingum, ſhould the propoſed treaty terminate to their ſatisfaction. Ginſeng may be had there in any quantities requiſite for the purpoſes of trade. The letter writer adds, that he is much pleaſed with the Ohio company's purchaſe, and that the New City will be one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the world, and muſt unavoidably ſoon grow into a place of conſequence.

June 12. Since our laſt the ſhip Briſtol, Captain Adamſon, from Briſtol, has afforded European intelligence to the 12th of April. The intelligence, in brief, is-- that in conſequence of the Spaniſh equipping a large armament for the Mediterranean, the Britiſh cabinet have expedited a ſpirited remonſtrance to Madrid, requiring to be informed of the motives of Spain; adding, that unleſs a ſatisfactory anſwer is given, a ſimilar equipment will be ſet on foot in the Britiſh court, without loſs of time:----That the Duke de Crillon is ordered, by the Spaniſh court, to repair immediately to Cadiz---it is ſuppoſed to take ſome important command:---That the ſituation of the Ruſſians and Turks has been erroneouſly ſtated; it is now ſaid a victory over the Turks will not be eaſily gained, a manifeſto of the divan having rouſed the indignation of all claſſes, throughout the Turkiſh Empire, againſt their imperial enemies, inſomuch that a general declaration has been produced, purporting their abſolute determination to join all their forces to extripate the Ruſſians if poſſible:---That Morocco is fitting out a fleet, avowedly againſt the Ruſſians, and large bodies of Perſian horſe have joined the Turkiſh army:---That, by the lateſt reports in England, the Bey of Tunis is fitting out *nine ſhips* for the Turks; the Dey of Algiers is decidedly for the Porte, and is fitting out *two* 50 gun ſhips; it is alſo ſuppoſed that the Moors will join near *thirty* ſhips to the armament;---That the French miniſter at war has given orders for the formation of *three* camps of *twenty thouſand* men each; their deſtination is yet a ſubject of mere conjecture:---That his imperial majeſty, notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, feels confident of obtaining victory and glory. Whether this will eventually involve *all Europe* in ſcenes of carnage, is a ſhrewd conjecture which time only can bring to light.

Next Tueſday will be the ſeventeenth day of June; a day in which the wiſdom of this ſtate are to be convened at Poughkeepſie, to decide upon the greateſt and moſt important queſtion that ever came before them. Upon this honorable body *thouſands* caſt their eyes, and perhaps not *ten* of the *thouſands* are diveſted of a *party* prejudice. To pleaſe every party is not practicable; admitting it practicable, a man who would not act as he conceives will redound to the glory and beſt good of his country in every political ſphere, ſurely is unworthy of public confidence.

Party, continues our correſpondent, is curſed by many, and by many is called the *protector of freedom*. Without animadverting, I would only aſk, where is there a *free country* devoid of party?

The cauſe of the late unhappy diſputes between the Indians, headed by M'Gillevray, and the inhabitants of Georgia, has been conſiderably elucidated. It has hitherto been generally ſuppoſed, that "encroachments upon their territory" kept the Indians in this irritable ſtate, but it is now diſcovered, ſays a writer from that quarter, that this is "all a deluſion." The trade of this nation was formerly engroſſed by the Georgians, but it is now turned into the channel of Florida, by the influence of M'Gillivray, who has great influence with the Indians, and who is as much influenced by the refugees at Florida, and egged on to commit hoſtilities with the Georgians; ſome pretext is neceſſary, and it ſeems this is the beſt they could fabricate.

Yeſterday morning departed this life, in the 46th year of her age, to the great regret of all her acquaintance, Mrs. Lydia Louden, wife of Mr. Samuel Louden, ſtate printer, and ſiſter to his Excellency Matthew Griſwold, Eſq; late Governor of Connecticut.

An enumeration of this lady's virtues would rather ſeem a portrait of human excellence, than an unadorned ſketch of perfections which had exiſtence. Her worth was ineſtimable---her loſs is irreparable. In all the tender connections of ſociety, her amiable deportment commanded love, eſteem, reſpect and veneration. She was the beſt of wives---the tendereſt of parents---and a zealous and devout Chriſtian, in principle and practice. The tedious ſtage of lingering indiſpoſition afforded an ample diſplay of her patience and reſignation to the divine will:---Fortified and comforted by the religion of which ſhe was an exemplary member, ſhe welcomed the melancholy inſtant of corporeal diſſolution with a chearful ſerenity, as the commencement of a happy futurity---and, at the awful FIAT of the ETERNAL, reſigned life without a pang.

June 13. His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Thynne, William Wolf, Eſq; commander, will poſitively ſail from New-York, with the mail for Falmouth, on Thurſday, the 3d of July.—She is a prime ſailer, and has elegant accommodations for paſſengers.

The mail will be cloſed at 9 o'clock the preceding evening.

She will touch at Halifax, where ſhe will remain 48 hours only.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

The public are hereby informed, that a conſiderable number of BASE HALF JOHANNES have lately been brought to this city from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and it is ſaid they have been imported there from the Weſt-Indies. They are ſo well done as to paſs on thoſe not conſtantly in the receipt of gold, and well acquainted with the genuine pieces they repreſent.——The weight of ſome is barely *nine pennyweights*—of others, *nine pennyweights two grains* and *nine pennyweights three grains.*—They have not been cut, and look freſh, though bearing date 1771, 1776, and 1777. The figures expreſſing the dates in all of them are longer, and not ſo ſtrongly marked; the hair on the back of the head is much coarſer, and the piece feels rather thicker than the genuine Half Joe.

[The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to give this advertiſement a place in their papers.]

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 9.

"I have taken the liberty to trouble you with a few lines, not doubting but you will be willing to pay poſtage for the information I am about to give you, as it muſt be pleaſing to every friend to his country, and every good man.

"Our Convention has been ſitting ſeven days, and from the beſt authority I am warranted in ſaying, that the Conſtitution for the United States will be adopted by this ſtate. It has many powerful enemies, and much has and will be ſaid againſt it. Mr. ———, who is the moſt violent againſt it of any man in this ſtate (and I may ſay in the United States) is endeavouring to make it appear, that this ſtate can ſtand by itſelf, and ſhould the United States attempt at any time to lay them under reſtrictions, that, with the unexhauſted produce of this country, they could bring a ſufficient number into the field to over-power all the force that could be brought againſt them. Another obſervation of Mr. ———'s is, that Virginia, under the many advantages ſhe has over the other ſtates, can do much better without the union than with it. Mr. ——— alſo objects to the conſtitution for this reaſon, the ſtate of Virginia, ſaid he, is as large as England, which has for its ſafeguard five hundred members in the Houſe of Commons, while Virginia, the all-important ſtate of Virginia, has but ten.——Such are the objections of one of the Greateſt Men in our ſtate, ſo called by many. This day's debate has fully convinced me that I may with the utmoſt ſafety declare the Conſtitution out of danger.

"The obſervation made by Mr. ———, reſpecting the members in the Houſe of Commons in England, and the propriety of Virginia's demanding the ſame number, becauſe the extent of her dominions are as great, notwithſtanding England contains eight million of ſouls, and Virginia about two hundred and fifty thouſand, will ſhew you that Mr. ———, who on many occaſions has ſhewn *powerful reaſons* to ſupport his opinion, is in the preſent caſe weak. But he is not the only man that wiſhes to deſtroy the Government, &c."

The proſpect of a good government, ſays one of our correſpondents, ſhould render Pennſylvania very attentive to the introduction of new practices which ſhe can advantageouſly perform. The ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, it is confidently ſaid, makes 300,000 dollars worth of POT ASH annually! Our population and theirs are ſtated as equal. Yet the article is not attempted in Pennſylvania! New-York it is ſaid exports 200,000 dollars worth every year, tho' our people are more numerous by near one third than they! Whence ariſes this inattention to ſo very grand an object in this ſtate, ſo remarkable for its œconomy, induſtry, and common ſenſe? How long will our intelligent country gentlemen continue to neglect it? The ſouthern planters have ſuddenly taken up the new article of cotton, and have been confined only by the quantity of ſeed they could command. Will Pennſylvania be unable to turn with the ſame readineſs to the ſimple manufacture of POT ASH? Should they carry it to the length of Maſſachuſetts, it would be equal in value to 400,000 buſhels of wheat, at three quarters of a dollar per buſhel. This, concludes our correſpondent, is much more than the average quantity of wheat exported in any five years ſince the firſt ſettlement of Pennſylvania.

We learn from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, that the following convenient practice is in common uſe there, by perſons who carry on the pot aſh buſineſs in almoſt every county in the ſtate. Some perſon, *in every neighbourhood or townſhip*, has a little pot aſh houſe, to his own great profit, and to the great advantage of the neighbouring farmers. The coſt of the works is very ſmall, and the labour and expence trifling.

The great difficulty, as it would appear at firſt view to us, is procuring a ſufficient ſupply of aſhes, but that difficulty is removed by the practice alluded to. The owner of the pot aſh work has a waggon, the carriage of which is formed like a common working waggon, but the body is a large covered cheſt, of the length and breadth of the body of a Conneſtogoe waggon, and deep enough to hold a load of aſhes. A part of the top, which may have a pitch, like a roof, ſhuts down like the lid of a cheſt, by which the aſhes kept are from the rain; and from being blown away. With this waggon the aſhes are collected from the farmers houſes. It is ſent out on one road, and returns by another, paſſing by ten, fifteen or twenty farms. All the roads round about are viſited in rotation, and this article, which *every body has*, and which too many *waſte*, brings *caſh* to the farmer, profit to the manufacturer, and near £ 120,000 to the ſtate, beſides employing the merchant and American ſhipping. This object is moſt earneſtly recommended to the attention of every friend of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The new land on the Suſquehanna and up the Delaware may be much more eaſily cleared, if pot aſh works ſhould be introduced, to work off the wood, as is conſtantly done in the new country of New-York.

On Saturday the 7th inſt. ſeveral farmers of the county eſtabliſhed a ſociety for promoting agriculture and domeſtic manufactures---Dr. Edwards, Dr. Logan, the Reverend Dr. Jones and Mr. Gilpin, were appointed to draft a conſtitution and regulations for the ſame.

The year 1788 has begun with events of the moſt intereſting nature. The African ſlave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great-Britain. The parliaments of France have claimed, and will probably recover their ancient privileges. The Ruſſians have begun a war, which may end in the deſtruction of Turkiſh power, and of the Mohomidan impoſtures in religion. The United States have formed, and perhaps (by this time) *adopted* a government, which will ſecure and perpetuate her liberties, we hope to the end of time. And laſtly, the King of France has not only extended the bleſſings of a free toleration to all religious ſects, in every part of his dominions, but opened the doors of power and office to them. Happy æra in human affairs!---when reaſon and religion unite their influence in the government of the different nations of the world.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, March 3.

"The Venetian reſident has not been at the meetings of the foreign miniſters for ſome days paſt, but has ſhut himſelf up in his own hotel. This is thought to look ominous, and as if that republic had a deſign to break with the Ottoman Porte. His Sublime Highneſs will not, however, eaſily draw upon himſelf a new war; but if there ſhould be any thing amiſs, it may probably be ſettled by negociation.

For all the American News-papers.

THE progreſs of the HESSIAN FLY has become a very alarming matter to the middle ſtates. It appears highly probable, that *the eggs* of this deſtroying inſect are laid in the grains of ripe wheat, and ſowed with them. The following method of avoiding them is therefore earneſtly recommended to all who are concerned.

1ſt. Let every farmer carefully avoid ſowing any grain raiſed on farms, or in neighbourhoods, where the HESSIAN FLY has appeared.

2dly. Let every farmer in and near ſuch places be careful to ſell his *whole crop* to millers or others, who will promiſe not to ſell any of it for *ſeed*, that *the fly* may not be propagated.

3dly. Let the farmers procure their *ſeed* from places that are certainly not infected with the HESSIAN FLY.

4thly. When the millers get parcels of good grain from diſtant places, which they believe are quite free from the *fly*, let them take pains to inform the farmers, that they may be eaſily ſupplied with *ſeed*, which contains none of the eggs of theſe inſects. *The millers* will do well to be particularly attentive to this eaſy matter, as all their buſineſs depends on a plentiful ſupply of good grain for their mills.

A LANDHOLDER.

Philadelphia, June 13.

From the ROYAL DOMINICA GAZETTE.

IT has long been my ſentiment, that the moſt common gifts of Providence are the moſt uſeful, ſalutary and worthy of eſtimation. That this opinion has not been ill-founded, I will, at preſent, apply it to only *one* inſtance, of which I can ſpeak with great confidence.

The *common ſtinging nettle*, apparently as uſeleſs and troubleſome a plant as any that has been ſtigmatized with the name of *weeds*, is one of the moſt efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: in the form of a *ſtrong* decoction, or infuſion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, it is a moſt valuable ſtrengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a *weak* decoction or infuſion, it proves an admirable alternative and deobſtruent, in impurities of the blood, and in obſtructions of the veſſels. And in that of *expreſſed* juices, taken by ſpoonfuls, as the exigency of the caſe requires, is the moſt powerful ſtyptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *pultice* it amazingly diſcuſſes inflammation, and reſolves ſwellings. In the common ſore throat, *thus* applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may ſafely be put in this common plant. I have been witneſs to its great efficacy therein in many inſtances.

P. F.

* * *

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

A MILLER wanted,

To go to a MILL in Kent county, Maryland.

ONE who underſtands the (MILLING) Buſineſs in its different Branches, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WALL, in Philadelphia, or to ISAAC PERKINS, at his Mill, in Kent county, Maryland. †

Roman Hiſtory.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, *by* SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, *Eſquire.*

The firſt part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the weſt, in three quarto or ſix octavo volumes, has been ſome years in the poſſeſſion of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums beſtowed upon it, ſufficiently ſpeak the very high degree of eſtimation in which it is deſervedly held, and the earneſt deſire of the public to poſſeſs the Continuation. This Continuation is now publiſhed in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern hiſtory of the world.

It is propoſed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be compriſed in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spaniſh Milled Dollars* for each volume, handſomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume firſt will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the courſe of the work.

II. Subſcribers to pay *One Dollar* each at ſubſcription, to enable the publiſher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publiſher to repay the money, if a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are publiſhed, bound ſo as to match the preceding volumes. Subſcribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the laſt, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate ſuch as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in ſix octavo volumes) a ſubſcription is alſo open for the four laſt volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete ſets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the firſt volume to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the price of the ſecond at the delivery of the firſt, &c.

V. Subſcribers for twelve copies ſhall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and bookſellers the uſual allowance.

⁂ Thoſe who wiſh to encourage this undertaking will pleaſe to forward their ſubſcriptions, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publiſher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be ſtruck off may be aſcertained, as the work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for. 6w.

Berks county, April 24, 1788.

BE it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber have made an agreement the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1785, with Mark Bird, for two tracts of land ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county; the one tract including both ſides of a creek called Six-pence creek, and the other tract near joining the firſt, and adjoining lands of John Stoner, George Kirſt, John Dehaven, Mark Bird and Abraham Stoner. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have given writings for the ſaid land to the ſaid Mark Bird, wherefor the ſaid Mark Bird never paid any thing nor made ſatisfaction to me for the ſaid land. Therefore I find it neceſſary to make it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber will not give poſſeſſion nor rights, neither will allow any thing to be taken off the ſaid land, until full ſatisfaction is made to me, becauſe he deceived me ſlyly, and was unknown to me until the 24th day of April, 1788. † HENRY LEAR.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Douglas townſhip (now) Montgomery county, on Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, June, at 12 o'clock at noon, all that valuable plantation or tract of land, containing 978 acres and 135 perches, or thereabouts, more or leſs; bounded by the copper-mine tract, the late Pool-forge Company's land, and by land of John Skinner, Thomas Potts, the heirs of Samuel M'Call, deceaſed, and others. On ſaid place there is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, ſtone ſtable, coach-houſe, a large orchard, meadow, and many other improvements---Alſo, a forge (called Glaſgow Forge) with good buildings and utenſils thereunto belonging, with a ſufficiency of timber on the land for the uſe of the forge. A large creek runs through the ſaid tract.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, all the houſhold goods, plantation utenſils, and ſtock. The ſale will continue from day to day till all is ſold. Taken in execution as the property of James Hockley, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in the village of Potts-Grove (now) Montgomery county, on Friday, the 27th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres (whereof 33 is good meadow, in the village of Potts-Grove) on which there is a large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, barn and other valuable improvements; bounded on the north by ground of Frederick Matthei, on the ſouth and weſt by Manatawny creek and the river Schuylkill, and on the eaſt by land of Jacob Whity: The land is good and the ſituation pleaſant, and is well known for many years as a public houſe of entertainment. Taken in execution as the property of Dietrick Matthei, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of the Widow Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, on Saturday, the 28th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain two ſtory Stone Manſion Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt-ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; the ſaid lot being about 84 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and extending the ſame width 217 feet only, and at the end of the ſaid 217 feet the ſaid lot is but 63 feet wide, and extends to Green-ſtreet, the whole length of ſaid lot being 780 feet, and 63 feet wide on Green-ſtreet; bounded by a lot marked in a certain plan annexed to a partition deed of the Germantown plantation, and other lands of Joſeph Shippen, W. S. No. 16, and another lot marked in the ſaid plan E. S. No. 14, and the aforeſaid ſtreets. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TAKEN up aſtray by JOHN DEGENHART, and brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, at the ſign of General Waſhington, a ſorrel HORSE, had on a collar and blind halter; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, and pay charges for his keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 5th of July. JACOB MYTINGER.

By Yeſterday's Mails.

BOSTON, June 6.

On Saturday laſt arrived at Salem Capt. Andrew Slewman, in 45 days from Cadiz. The night before he failed a brig arrived there from Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Codman, of Boſton.

A letter from Newry mentions a report, that the ſhip Empreſs of China was on ſhore on the Saltees, near Waterford.

The Two Brothers, Capt. Fielding, from Boſton for New-York, was totally loſt two days after ſhe left Boſton, and four of the crew periſhed.

WORCESTER, June 12.

Next week the conventions of New-Hampſhire and New-York meet, to determine on the Fœderal Conſtitution. It is ſaid that New-Hampſhire will certainly adopt it.

Captain Callahan is every moment expected to arrive at Boſton from London; his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; is a paſſenger with Capt. Callahan.

The intelligence from the Ohio is pleaſing---an open friendſhip ſubſiſts between the ſettlers and the Indians. Several chiefs have viſited General Putnam, and expreſs great Satisfaction at his arrival there.

PROVIDENCE, June 5.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated May 14.

"We are in an anxious ſtate of ſuſpence, waiting the event of the new conſtitution. I attended our Aſſembly laſt December, and from the moſt accurate ſtatement we could make, two thirds of the members were in favor of the meaſure.---After which three or four deſigning men, of influence in the back counties, whoſe intereſt it is to promote a ſtate of anarchy, ſet out violently in oppoſition to it---terrifying the people with an idea that it was intended to eſtabliſh a King---to bring us under French government---to eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic religion---to ſuppreſs the liberty of the preſs---to build a high wall round the ten miles ſquare (the intended ſeat of government) to be garriſoned by 100000 regulars---to ſubvert our liberties---and many other like wicked and fooliſh abſurdities.---Such unfair repreſentations you may well ſuppoſe had the intended effect with an ignorant and illiterate people. The conſequence is, that the interior counties are violently oppoſed to what is evidently calculated to promote their own intereſt and happineſs. I have the pleaſure to inform that the lower counties are as warm on the other ſide---ſo that the balance hangs upon a poize at preſent---but as Virginia and South-Carolina will undoubtedly adopt the conſtitution; and as the moſt reſpectable characters, and all the beſt ſpeakers in the ſtate are elected on the fœderal ſide, I venture to predict, that the conſtitution will be adopted by a reſpectable majority of this ſtate---for our Convention will never be ſo mad as to *vote themſelves out of the union*, and think of ſtanding upon their own bottom, a diſtinct nation, ſurrounded by powerful and confederated ſtates---this is the alternative!---It is however clearly my opinion, that unleſs we come peaceably into it, we ſhall be laſhed into it, in the events of things, or ſuffer ourſelves to annihilated as a ſtate."

RICHMOND, *June* 12.

A correſpondent obſerves, on the amendments reported to the South-Carolina Convention, that there is only one of them and part of another, which correſpond with the amendments offered by the Maryland oppoſition.

The Convention called by the Legiſlature to decide on the Conſtitution ſubmitted from Philadelphia for the United States of America, met at the public buildings and adjourned to the Academy, where they have ſince had that important ſubject under daily diſcuſſion. We are happy to inform the public that the utmoſt moderation and temper has been hitherto preſerved among the members, and the beſt diſpoſition ſhewn to acquieſce with the opinion of the majority, on which ſide ſoever it may preponderate; as yet it is impoſſible to aſcertain what will be the deciſion, but from the great talents, diſintereſtedneſs and reſpectability of the characters that compoſe it, we have the higheſt confidence it will be for the benefit of our country.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, June 11.

"The Convention have been ſitting near ten days, and from the irregularity of debate which has hitherto been purſued, it is probable they may continue ten weeks longer. *Patrick Henry*, on whom the burthen of the oppoſition chiefly reſts, ſeems anxious to reſerve his ſtrong hold till he can decoy *Maddiſon* and *Randolph* to declare all they have to ſay. As yet there has been no argument made uſe of by the oppoſers to the ſyſtem;---it has been altogether declamation and invective. They are loſing ground every day."

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Charleſtown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage Coach will ſet off from Mr. Michael Denniſon's, at the New-York Stage-houſe, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock, and will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or early next morning, and the whole fare of each paſſenger, including all ferriages, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is the ſame price as the New-Caſtle and Frenchton Stage, £0 15 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

The Charleſtown Mail Coach will ſet off from the aboveſaid Denniſon's, on the ſame days, at 9 o'clock, which will be very convenient for way-paſſengers, as they may have their choice either to go in the firſt or ſecond Stage, as may beſt ſuit their buſineſs. The fare of each paſſenger

From Philadelphia to Charleſtown - -	£1 2 6
From Philadelphia to Wilmington - -	0 8 4
From Philadelphia to Cheſter - -	0 5 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. We ſhall continue to receive the ſame price as the New-Caſtle ſtage price between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the tour of duty done in much leſs time than any other line of ſtages, either by land or water, from ſix to twelve hours.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the Houſe of MARY WITHY, in Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be ſold, the following Meſſuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Cheſter townſhip, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware, &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of ſaid Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley townſhip, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; alſo one other tract of 10 acres and three-quarters, bounded by lands of ſaid Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Alſo a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, in Cheſter, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon ſaid tavern is erected; likewiſe a meſſuage and 90 acres of land, more or leſs, in Cheſter townſhip, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of ſaid land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, and lot of ground, as alſo three other lots of ground, the whole ſituate in Cheſter, and bounded by lands of Iſaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs; the houſe has a large run of cuſtom, and the lots under excellent graſs. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Harper, Eſquire, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpleſs, and others, ſituate in Springfield and Nether Providence townſhips, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing ſtream. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province, now ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmſley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MACKEY, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER, } Executors.
† JOHN M'DOWELL, }

Dorcheſter county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either.

§ 4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inſt. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, ſpirited, and travels very eaſy, ſometimes ſhifts her gait to ſingle-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid mare that the owner gets her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given.

§ tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. If three, four, or more Ladies and Gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the above waggon to Harrowgate, in the mornings of the above days, they ſhall be duly attended; to ſet out preciſely at ſix o'clock, and return at eight o'clock.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Burlington, April 24, 1788.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ellis, innkeeper, at Lumberton, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a quantity of Pig Iron, amounting to about 35 tons. Alſo all that tract of land, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 558 acres, on which is a Forge and Furnace, commonly known by the name of Taunton. One undivided eighth part of a certain Saw-mill, and ten acres of land, being the mill-ſeat, in Eveſham aforeſaid. One other tract of Land, containing 85 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip. Alſo one other tract of Land, adjoining and bounding on the lines of Taunton tract, the number of acres not at the time duly aſcertained. All the aforeſaid premiſes ſeized as the property of George Haſtings, and taken execution at the ſuits of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

Monmouth, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-ſkin breeches with two ſtrings at each knee, ſuperfine black waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhort red coat, and a coarſe round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennſylvania) and ſecures him, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full-blooded Engliſh Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horſe Meſſenger was bred by me, and ſold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Meſſenger has been ſo very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved the next gratis, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at ſo low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horſe Governor, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. His yearly colts have ſold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1778. ALTAMONT.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved gratis the next, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided neverthleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the "Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, "which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3030.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1788.

Roman Hiſtory.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Eſquire.

The firſt part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the weſt, in three quarto or ſix octavo volumes, has been ſome years in the poſſeſſion of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums beſtowed upon it, ſufficiently ſpeak the very high degree of eſtimation in which it is deſervedly held, and the earneſt deſire of the public to poſſeſs the Continuation. This Continuation is now publiſhed in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern hiſtory of the world.

It is propoſed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be compriſed in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spaniſh Milled Dollars* for each volume, handſomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume firſt will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the courſe of the work.

II. Subſcribers to pay *One Dollar* each at ſubſcription, to enable the publiſher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publiſher to repay the money, if a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are publiſhed, bound ſo as to match the preceding volumes. Subſcribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the laſt, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate ſuch as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in ſix octavo volumes) a ſubſcription is alſo open for the four laſt volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete ſets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the firſt volume to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the price of the ſecond at the delivery of the firſt, &c.

V. Subſcribers for twelve copies ſhall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and bookſellers the uſual allowance.

⁂ Thoſe who wiſh to encourage this undertaking will pleaſe to forward their ſubſcriptions, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publiſher, at the STONE HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be ſtruck off may be aſcertained, as the work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for. 6w.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons.
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Charleſtown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage Coach will ſet off from Mr. Michael Denniſon's, at the New-York Stage-houſe, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock, and will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or early next morning, and the whole fare of each paſſenger, including all ferriages, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is the ſame price as the New-Caſtle and Frenchton Stage, £ 0 15 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

The Charleſtown Mail Coach will ſet off from the abovesaid Denniſon's, on the ſame days, at 9 o'clock, which will be very convenient for way-paſſengers, as they may have their choice either to go in the firſt or ſecond Stage, as may beſt ſuit their buſineſs. The fare of each paſſenger

From Philadelphia to Charleſtown - -	£ 1 2 6
From Philadelphia to Wilmington - -	0 8 4
From Philadelphia to Cheſter - -	0 5 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. We ſhall continue to receive the ſame price as the New-Caſtle ſtage price between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the tour of duty done in much leſs time than any other line of ſtages, either by land or water, from ſix to twelve hours.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton fall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

A MILLER wanted,

To go to a MILL in Kent county, Maryland.

ONE who underſtands the (MILLING) Buſineſs in its different Branches, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WALL, in Philadelphia, or to ISAAC PERKINS, at his Mill, in Kent county, Maryland. †

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal,* printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next. but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

Berks county, April 24, 1788.

BE it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber have made an agreement the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1785, with Mark Bird, for two tracts of land ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county; the one tract including both ſides of a creek called Six-pence creek, and the other tract near joining the firſt, and adjoining lands of John Stoner, George Kirſt, John Dehaven, Mark Bird and Abraham Stoner. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have given writings for the ſaid land to the ſaid Mark Bird, wherefor the ſaid Mark Bird never paid any thing nor made ſatisfaction to me for the ſaid land. Therefore I find it neceſſary to make it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber will not give poſſeſſion nor rights, neither will allow any thing to be taken off the ſaid land, until full ſatisfaction is made to me, becauſe he deceived me ſlyly, and was unknown to me until the 24th day of April, 1788. † HENRY LEAR.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in the village of Potts-Grove (now) Montgomery county, on Friday, the 27th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres (whereof 33 is good meadow, in the village of Potts-Grove) on which there is a large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, barn and other valuable improvements; bounded on the north by ground of Frederick Matthei, on the ſouth and weſt by Manatawny creek and the river Schuylkill, and on the eaſt by land of Jacob Whitty: The land is good and the ſituation pleaſant, and is well known for many years as a public houſe of entertainment. Taken in execution as the property of Dietrick Matthei, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of the Widow Leiher, innholder, near the premiſes, on Saturday, the 28th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain two ſtory Stone Manſion Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt-ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; the ſaid lot being about 84 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and extending the ſame width 217 feet only, and at the end of the ſaid 217 feet the ſaid lot is but 63 feet wide, and extends to Green-ſtreet, the whole length of ſaid lot being 780 feet, and 63 feet wide on Green-ſtreet; bounded by a lot marked in a certain plan annexed to a partition deed of the Germantown plantation, and other lands of Joſeph Shippen, W. S. No. 16, and another lot marked in the ſaid plan E. S. No. 14, and the aforeſaid ſtreets. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford townſhip, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by §

Hereford, June 10, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

TAKEN up aſtray by JOHN DEGENHART, and brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, at the ſign of General Waſhington, a ſorrel HORSE, had on a collar and blind halter; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, and pay charges for his keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 5th of July. JACOB MYTINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

By the Ship George arrived at New-York, from Glaſgow, we have the following:

Vienna, March 28. We juſt hear the news that the prince Saze Cobourg made himſelf maſter of Choczim on the 16th inſtant, after an action in which 1200 Ruſſians were killed, and 3400 Turks.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 19.

Yeſterday afternoon Francis James Jackſon, eſquire, arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmathen, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with the treaty of defenſive alliance between his Majeſty and the States General of the United Provinces, which was ſigned at the Hague on the 15th inſtant, by his Excellency Sir James Harris, knight of the Bath, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes, and by the Deputies of the States General duly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

London, April 23. Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Auſtrians being deſirous of returning ſome Turkiſh priſoners whom they found difficult to ſubſiſt, received for anſwer from the Turkiſh commanders as follows: 'That they diſclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honorably with arms in their hands; that if the Auſtrians did not think proper to give them proviſions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to ſuffer them to die with hunger, that it was uſeleſs ever to expect a cartel, ſince they were firmly reſolved never to make any priſoners, nor give quarter to any whom they ſhould find with arms in their hands.'

The republic of Venice now holds the balance between the belligerent powers. In time of war, ſhe can equip 26 ſhips of the line; the materials for which are always kept ready in her arſenals. In time of peace ſhe employs about 12 or 14,000 ſeamen, whom ſhe can augment to 30,000.

The Venetian ſenate are ſaid to have aſſured his Imperial Majeſty, through their Ambaſſador at Vienna, that they will not ſuffer any Turkiſh ſquadron to enter the Adriatick.

A preſent has been lately ſent from Tippo Saib to the court of France, the value of which is not leſs than half a million. Of this ſum, nineteen lacks are in payment for expencers incurred during the late war. There is beſides, a crown richly ornamented with jewellery, valued at twelve lacks; a ſtar and appendages for a ribbon, valuded at the ſame ſum; a ſword worth half a lack; pearls intended for the Queen, to the amount of twelve lack; and to complete the whole, a bedſtead of ſolid gold, in which, when ambition takes its reſt, it may enjoy a ſplendid repoſe!

The return which Tippo requires for his friendſhip and theſe preſents, is a force of 5000 Europeans, to be commanded by a French general. Theſe troops he not only promiſes to pay, but alſo to defray the expences of the eſtabliſhment at Pondicherry, and to give to his great and good ally the beſt port on the coaſt of Malabar.

Sir William Pepperel and a committee of the American Loyaliſts had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Pitt, at his houſe in Downing ſtreet, concerning the future proviſion to be made by government for thoſe unfortunate people.

The mails which arrived to day are perfectly ſilent as to all the amuſing reports which have been for ſome days circulated here of the Empreſs's dethronement, death, &c. &c.

The parliament of Thoulouſe, who have long and gallantly ſtood up in the defence of their privileges, exerted themſelves too much of late againſt the *Lettres de Cachet,* that orders were ſent down to ſeize the Preſident! This was done:—but before the officer could convey away his priſoner, a numerous multitude roſe, and contrary to the remonſtrances of the Preſident himſelf, releaſed him. In the evening, the Preſident returned of his own accord to the officer, and begged he would obey the King's commands; but the officer, alarmed by the menaces of the people, who had declared that in the defence of their privliges, thus attacked, they would readily meet death, excuſed himſelf from taking the Preſident along with him; and returned to Paris, to report the iſſue of his orders.

This is the firſt act of reſiſtance againſt the Military; and the diſturbance is proportionate.

The king of France has been again buſy in the uſe of *Lettres de Cachet,* which has given freſh grounds for great diſcontents throughout this kingdom, in the provience of Languedoc particularly. The arreſt was on the perſon of Count de Porigord, Advocate-General of Parliament of Thoulouſe, and commander in chief of the province of Languedoc. The occaſion was this, his Majeſty had ordered the inregiſterment of the tax of the two twentieths of the Parliament of Thouloſe, which its members proteſted againſt, and ſent their reſolutions to all the Magiſtrates, in the ſeveral Bailiwicks of that province, declaring the tax illegal and unauthoriſed. The Count being of that opinion, did not think fit to enforce the orders of the King, which gave his Majeſty ſuch umbrage, that he immediately diſpatched a guard to Thouloſe, and ordered the Count to be conveyed to a ſtrong caſtle at Lourdes, ſituate at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. Several of the Provincial Parliaments have again entered a very ſtrong proteſt againſt this proceedings, which occaſioned ſome very diſagreeable commotions.

* * *

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 10.

Arrived at Port-Royal ſince our laſt, Olive Branch, Hay, Virginia; brig Andrew, Jappie, Charleſton; and ſloop Amphion, Barry, Edenton, North-Carolina.

The ſhip Olive Branch, from Norfolk in Virginia, was bound to Grenada, but falling to leeward of the iſland, and having, for upwards of three weeks, endeavoured ineffectually to regain it, the Captain was forced to bear away for this iſland.

Government have made a reſolution to give the utmoſt ſupport to the new ſettlements in North-America, by importing from thence all uſeful materials for maſts, ſhip-building, &c.

Capt. Boog, in the ſhip Heart of Oak, of whoſe arrival at Graveſend there is advice, fell in with on the paſſage a brig from Charleſton to Liverpool, loaded with rice and indigo, in extreme diſtreſs, diſmaſted, and with ſeven feet water in her hold. Captain Boog took the Captain (Shepherd) and people on board the Heart of Oak, but being unable to take the wreck in tow, abandoned her to the mercy of the ſea.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 31.

By a gentleman, lately from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the Indians are much diſpoſed for peace, having had full ſatisfaction for their ſuppoſed injuries. That they had heard of a propoſed treaty by order of Congreſs; ſince which the warriors were directed by their chiefs to ſuſpend any further hoſtilities on our frontiers.

This gentleman further adds, that he met Mr. Whitefield, with the talk from the commiſſioners to the head men and warriors of the nation, within a few days journey of the upper towns, where he would be well received. In the courſe of a fortnight he may be expected back.

On Sunday morning laſt, a little after day-break, the houſe belonging to Gen. Pickens, oppoſite to this place, being ſtruck with lightning, took fire, although it was furniſhed with a conductor, and was totally conſumed. But that this inſtance may not be quoted to ſupport an argument in favor of the inutility of that ſo neceſſary an appendage to every houſe in ſoutherly latitudes, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that one hundred ſtand of arms were ſtored in that part of the garret where the lightning firſt ſtruck, which was the oppoſite end of the houſe to that where the conductor ſtood.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

Yeſterday a number of reſpectable merchants met at Williams's Coffee-Houſe, in honor of his Britannic Majeſty's birth day, who entered into his 51ſt year.

June 12. Yeſterday were executed, for the murder of Mr. Nicholas John Wightman, purſuant to their ſentence on Saturday laſt, the following perſons. Robert Stacy, Joſiah Jordan, John George, Thomas Smith, Ann Connolly and Edward Hatcher.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated 30th of May, received by a veſſel from thence.

"I have juſt received the following intelligence from an Indian countryman, viz. That on the 27th inſtant he ſpoke with an Indian warrior, who ſaid, he met with a number or a gang of 40 young warriors that were returning to their nation, in conſequence of receiving information that Mr. M'Gillivray had ſent to call in every warrior, a peace having been concluded upon between the commiſſioners from Congreſs and the Indian tribes. I place ſo much confidence in this information, that I am induced immediately to enter into trade."

BOSTON, June 12.

We hear from Attleborough, that a conſiderable number of the reſpectable inhabitants aſſembled on Wedneſday laſt, P. M. at the houſe of Lieut. Joſiah Pidge of that town, and after ſome friendly and ſocial converſation, the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1. The new Fœderal Conſtitution.
2. The American Congreſs.
3. The Governor and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
4. Thoſe States which have already adopted the Fœderal Conſtitution.
5. Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts and Sciences.
6. May American Huſbandmen ever retain that ſpirit of freedom and Independence, which is the Guardian of their liberties.
7. May a juſt ſenſe of our common intereſt and common danger ever unite the Farmer, Merchant and Mechanick.
8. May the enemies of Public Juſtice never find a place in the Councils of America.
9. May the Excellencies of the Fœderal Conſtitution, be exhibited to the world in its wiſe, juſt and mild Adminiſtration.
10. Perpetual infamy, ſhame and confuſion be to all thoſe who ſeek to diſſolve the federal union.
11. May the United States never fail of having a Preſident who ſhall be poſſeſſed of the ſpirit and temper of a Waſhington.
12. May example in our rulers ever keep pace with authority.
13. May Juſtice, Liberty, and Peace, be the perpetual birth right of each American.

It is with pleaſure we can inform our readers, that the real Friends of Government and good order are daily increaſing in Atleborough and like the Houſe of David, wax ſtronger and ſtronger, while the Antifederaliſts and the reſtleſs caitiffs grow weaker, and their influence ſmaller. Witneſs their proceedings at their laſt annual March and May Town Meeting, when they diſmiſſed their antifœderal officers, and elected thoſe who had been tried, and ſhewn themſelves firm friends to the Conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the city of Adelphi, upon the Muſkingum, to a friend, in this town, dated May 18, 1788.

"We arrived here on the 8th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. moſt heartily congratulating each other upon the ſight of our new country, and our Yellow Brethren, who, with the kindeſt embraces, received us on the banks of the Muſkingum, in great numbers, men, women and children of different tribes. Numbers of their Chiefs, have returned to their towns, to inform the nations of the arrival of their Brother Yankees, as they call us, and have ſince come back, bringing large quantities of furs, and this news,—that they are for peace, and highly pleaſed with our arrival among them, and that they will bring us in furs, &c. for our bread and ſpirits.

"This country, for fertility of ſoil, and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of America or Europe I ever was in. The climate is exceedingly healthy, we have not had a man ſick ſince we have been here. We have found in the courſe of our ſurveys, tracts of level land, of near five hundred acres, of the richeſt ſoil I ever ſaw, few trees and no under bruſh—The country abounds with free ſtone, coal, lime ſtone, well watered and timbered—For fruit and herbage it is ſuperior to the old ſettlements, in many parts of America. I have been offered 6l. ſpecie per acre for my eight acre lot—We have ſtarted twenty buffaloes in a drove. The deer are as plenty as ſheep with you, beaver and otter very plenty, I have known one perſon to catch thirty of them in two or three nights. Turkies are innumerable, they come within a few rods of us in the fields. We have already planted fields of corn of an hundred and fifty acres in a piece.

"Upon the whole, it is impoſſible for a man that has the leaſt taſte for agriculture, not to be captivated with the appearance of this country.

"Four thouſand ſouls have come down the River in the month of April laſt, to different parts of the Ohio."

June 14. The ratification of the fœderal conſtitution by the ſtate of South Carolina was read in Congreſs the 6th inſtant, by the honorable Mr. Kean.

By the New-York papers it appears, that of the members of convention choſen in that ſtate, there is a majority who are not NOW in favor of the conſtitution. However, as nine or ten ſtates will undoubtedly have adopted the meaſure before the deciſion on it in New-York, the ground of oppoſition, if any, will be entirely altered. It cannot be ſuppoſed but that many of the members now in the oppoſition are friends to UNION---though not ſatisfied with ſome parts of the *inſtrument* propoſed to form that union, yet, as it has been agreed to by a very great majority of the ſtates, on republican principles, all oppoſition to it about *forms* and *words* muſt ceaſe---This queſtion alone will be for them to decide upon---*Will New-York withdraw from the union?*---The convention may reſolve in the affirmative, but that they will is hardly conceivable, when it is conſidered, that ſhe will in that caſe be ſurrounded by enemies---made ſuch by herſelf---and that a MAJORITY of her citizens are oppoſed to ſuch a meaſure.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) June 7.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following account of a very intereſting improvement in the ſcience of machanics, lately made in England, which we inſert for the benefit of the public.

'A common block pulley $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick boxed with braſs $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, in which are fixed ſeven wooden rollers (but may be braſs or iron) half an inch diameter, and are ſo placed as nearly to touch each other, forming a circle, and are ſecured in this poſition between two braſs circular plates, the diameter of which is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, the width a quarter of an inch, through which and through each roller, a riveted axis paſſes, ſo that each end of every axis eaſily plays in the ſaid connecting circular plates, the whole having an appearance ſomewhat like a trundlehead, or what ſome call the lanthorn of a mill, but may be fitly be termed the trundle: This trundle is ſecured in the pulley by a ring of wire placed in a groove of the braſs box. The pulley thus fitted, is to be placed in the block, the pin or axis paſſing through the trundle as through a common pulley and is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a inch diameter.——When the purchaſe is applied, the pulley plays round the trundle, and the trundle round the axis or pin, with great facility, the friction being vaſtly leſſened.—— It is ſaid that the ingenious projector obtained a patent, and that on trial in London one horſe drew in a carriage, fixed on this conſtruction, as much as five in the common way. Though this ſeems rather incredible, the improvement is highly valuable, as a conſiderable advantage may be gained in various kinds of machinery, where the friction is great upon any pulley, roller, arbor, gudgeon, axletree or ſpindle; and it alſo ſuggeſts an improvement in trundleheads to mills, by being made to roll upon the cogs, and thereby leſſen the friction, and make them much more durable.

A pulley conſtructed in London on the above principles, has been brought here by a gentleman, who was requeſted to forward it to a neighbouring ſtate.—A patern was taken by Mr. Weaton, of this town, clockmaker.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

On Saturday laſt ſailed for Poughkeepſie a ſloop, on board of which was his Excellency the Governor, and ſeveral members of the Convention: And in the afternoon another ſailed for the ſame place, with paſſengers, among whom were the honorable James Duane, Judge Hobart, and other members of the State Convention——in paſſing the battery they were ſaluted by a diſcharge of 13 cannon. A concourſe of citizens aſſembled on the occaſion, and with loud acclamations teſtified their regard for the perſons, and the high ſenſe they entertained of their abilities and patriotiſm, which were ſoon to be called forth on a moſt momentous ſubject.

As all or the greater part of the members of the convention for the ſouthern counties have gone for Poughkeepſie, it is expected there will he a quorum to-morrow, which is the day appointed for the meeting of the convention.

June 19. We have not yet learned any thing important from New-Hampſhire, whoſe convention was to have met at Concord on Tueſday laſt, the ſame day as that of this ſtate at Poughkeepſie.

None of the debates in the convention of Virginia have yet tranſpired, but we are informed, that many of the moſt brilliant ſpeakers in that aſſembly have been two and three hours upon their legs.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated June 17.

"At 12 o'clock this day 51 members of the convention aſſembled at the Court-houſe. His Excellency the Governor was appointed Preſident.-----They then proceeded to ballot for a committee to prepare rules for their government as a deliberative aſſembly, and thereupon Mr. Lanſing, Mr. Jones, Mr. Haring, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Richard Morris, were choſen. They then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock."

A Shelburne paper of the 29th ult. has the following paragraph: "Yeſterday arrived the Schooner Sally, Captain Hare, from Liverpool, laſt from Liſbon. Juſt before Captain Hare left Liſbon, notice was put up in the Britiſh Vice-Conſul's office, of letters being received from the Governor of Gibraltar, informing that the Emperor of Morocco was about to declare war againſt Great-Britain, and that there was reaſon to apprehend ſome Mooriſh veſſels had already got cruiſing commiſſions. At the ſame time ſailed from Liſbon, under convoy of a Portugueſe ſquadron, a large Mooriſh ſhip, which had been lying there unemployed a very long time."

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1788.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 28th inſtant (June) at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain Plantation, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of George Reigner, deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Great complaints, ſays a correſpondent, are made againſt Congreſs, for ſelling their lands, and thereby depopulating the old ſtates. To ſink the public debt by ſuch a meaſure is like drinking ſtrong grog to cure low ſpirits. It muſt kill *at laſt*. Beſides, as they ſell their lands on credit, their ſales do not leſſen the quantity of certificates in circulation. Sweden loſt her liberties by ſcattering her population. When men are too far removed from each other, they are liable to impoſition from mock patriots; nor can they act in time in concert with each other, when there is real danger from war, or tyranny. It is to be wiſhed that Congreſs would put a ſtop to their ſales in future, eſpecially as by the adoption of the new government the *land tax* will be leſſened, and great encouragement given to tradeſmen and manufacturers.

Should the new Congreſs paſs ſuitable laws to protect American manufactures, the middle and eaſtern ſtates may become a Great-Britain, with reſpect to arts and manufactures, to the ſouthern ſtates. From them they may receive *raw* materials, and return them in manufactures of all kinds. By theſe means the ties of commerce and intereſt will be added to the ties of government, to preſerve a perpetual union of the States.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we inform our readers, that the Tar made from Sea coal, invented by the Earl of Dondonald, has, in a late experiment made in New-York, preſerved a piece of wood from worms and barnacles, while two pieces of wood, equally expoſed in the water with the one firſt mentioned, were greatly injured by them both. This diſcovery cannot fail of being extremely uſeful in America. The oil may be obtained from the Virginia coal, as well as the coal which abounds on the Eaſtern and Weſtern Shores of the Suſquehanna, and can be ſold lower than common Tar.

DIRECTIONS *for making* POT-ASH *and* PEARL-ASH *from* COMMON ASHES.

FOR POT-ASH.

PROCURE twenty-four lye-caſks made of pine or cedar, each to hold about twelve buſhels, or ciſterns, or troughs, ſufficient to contain the like quantity—Set your caſks, &c. in two rows, with a diviſion between to go through and a trough under each row to receive the lye—Let your caſks be filled with aſhes, and extract the lye in the ſame manner that is practiſed in making ſoap. Get two metal kettles, each to contain about eighty gallons, their bottoms thick, and the ſhape ſhould be much wider at top than bottom, as they will boil off the faſter. Set your kettles convenient to your caſks on a furnace, as cloſe as you can, with a hole under them about two feet wide, and their bottoms about eighteen inches from the ground, and a chimney at the other end of about eight or ten inches ſquare, run up a little higher than the top of the kettles—Fill your kettles from the lye drawn off from one row of your caſks, and keep boiling and filling them with lye from a tub ſet conveniently, with a ſmall hole oppoſite to each kettle to ſupply your boiling—Continue this method for two days and two nights; the third day ſtop ſupplying your kettles with lye, and continue to boil down your lye; by this time you will have ſalt or alkali ſettling to the bottom, which you may ſtir with an iron ladle that will hold about two quarts, with a ſocket to hold a wooden handle, and a ſcraper ſomewhat like a chizzel, about three inches broad on the edge, and ſteeled, with a handle like the ladle. By this you can ſcrape off the ſalts from the bottom of your kettle, which will ſtick to it—As you boil down you will take care not to let it boil over, which to prevent, ſlack your fire, and with your ladle ſtir your lye, in the ſame manner as a pot is prevented from boiling over——When you find your lye get thick (if you intend to make make Pearl-Aſh) boil it off to a hard conſiſtence by a ſlow fire till quite dry, then take it out and put it in barrels until you bake it. If you will make Pot-Aſh, you muſt prepare dry wood that will flame greatly, and make as ſtrong a fire as poſſible, and continue it ſo until it melts the ſalts that a ſlow fire would harden—When melted, dip it out with your ladle into a cooler prepared for that purpoſe, that will hold about a barrel, and when cold turn it upſide down, and it will fall out, then put it in light caſks for ſhipping.

If you intend to make PEARL-ASH make an oven in the following manner, viz. make a bottom about eight feet broad and ten feet long, three feet and an half high, with a hole arched over two feet ſquare from the bottom; turn an arch as over a bake oven, let the hole or flue come up behind as a chimney to convey the flame to the oven, let a ſtone or ſome brick be ſet up above the bottom of the oven at the hole aforeſaid, about ſix or ſeven inches high, to prevent the Pearl-Aſh from falling into the chimney—Make the bottom of your oven with ſtone that will ſtand the fire, and arched with the ſame--Brick will anſwer well for the arch, but not ſo well the bottom, as it crumbles or ſcrapes off when turning the Pearl-Aſh—Let the mouth of this oven be about two feet and an half wide and eighteen or twenty inches high—You may put in the oven one barrel or a barrel and an half at a time, which will ſometimes require a day to bake it; but ſome in half that time, for ſome ſalts are eaſier baked than others—When you put your ſalts into the oven then light your fire in the ſaid hole underneath, which will flame all over the ſalts; after ſome time you will ſee the colour change from its dark brown to a whitiſh caſt, then turn it with a ſhovel and hoe, the top down and bottom up, to the flame, and what is neareſt the flue behind towards the mouth of the oven, and that part back, and ſo continue till done, with intermiſſion of about a quarter of an hour; but more at the beginning—When you find that it becomes white, and that it gains no more colour, but is rather turning to the bluiſh and yellow caſt, then you may ſtop your fire, and take it out on a clean place until it cools, then put it in tight barrels for ſhipping—If it bakes well, it will be as white as the fineſt coloured paper or linen—The Pot-Aſh of a greyiſh limeſtone, or aſh colour—the ſalts of a brown or blackiſh caſt; but the blacker it is the whiter it will bake—Your ſhovel and hoe beforementioned ſhould be iron, the ſhovel about ten inches ſquare, with a long handle made of a bar of an inch thick diameter—The hoe about the ſame ſize.——Six or eight hundred buſhels of aſhes will be neceſſary to *make a ton*, according to their goodneſs. The operation can be performed in three weeks.—One man, with the aſſiſtance of another about two days in the week, can do the whole.—Aſhes can be obtained from clearing new land, ſo as to defray the whole expence of the clearing.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Convention of Virginia, dated June 18, 1788.

"The voting members will conſiſt of 168; the determined adverſaries 76, the determined friends 82, as far as we have grounds for calculation before any queſtion has been taken. The remaining ten have not ſpoken *explicitly*; but we have the beſt aſſurances of one half being with us, ſince the ſcruples of ſome have been quieted by a peculiar form of ratification, which will be offered."

The Richmond Gazette of the 19th inſtant contains the following paragraph, viz.

The honorable the Convention are yet engaged in the diſcuſſion of the important ſubject ſubmitted to their conſideration; the accurate inveſtigation they have been under the neceſſity of giving every, the minuteſt, part, has, perhaps, employed them longer than was expected, but their conſtituents and poſterity will applaud the aſſiduity and attention they have ſhewn to this intereſting ſubject. They have now arrived to the article reſpecting the Executive. It is impoſſible to determine on which ſide the majority will be.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 23.

"As yet our Convention have done little. They made a houſe on Tueſday laſt, when Governor Clinton was choſen Preſident. After reſolving themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe, they agreed to take no queſtion till after they had debated the Conſtitution by paragraphs, and then to put the final one, whether it ſhould be *adopted* or *rejected?*——The Chancellor made a very good ſpeech on Thurſday laſt, on the neceſſity of a *union*, &c. Melancton Smith made a *reply*, and Alexander Hamilton *anſwered* him in a maſterly manner. It is conjectured by many, that this ſtate *will* adopt it---but to me it is doubtful. However, both ſides are determined to *diſcuſs* the matter *candidly* and *leiſurely*, the *Antis* in hopes of hearing how the Conſtitution fares in Virginia and New-Hampſhire."

"I have not the leaſt idea that our Convention will *reject*, tho' I am inclined to think they will *adjourn*, unleſs ſome of the *Antis* are brought over, which does not appear to me at all unlikely. It is whiſpered about already, that ſome of the *principal oppoſers* begin to *ſoften*."

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we can inform our cuſtomers of the eſtabliſhment or progreſs of manufactures every week.

The PORTER made in this city, in the opinion of the beſt judges, is equal to the London Porter imported into America. This Porter ſells for 8/4, while the price of Engliſh Porter is 17/6 per dozen. Two hundred barrels of this Porter were lately exported from this city in one veſſel.

A WHITE GLASS Manufactory has lately been ſet on foot in New-Jerſey, and the glaſs pronounced equal to the Engliſh white glaſs. It is ſold in Front, above Arch-ſtreet, *cheaper* than the imported glaſs.

Should every inhabitant of the United States *wear* as much more of the manufactures of our country, than he uſed to do, as would amount to only *twenty* ſhillings a year, it would ſave three millions of pounds yearly to our country. A few pairs of cotton or thread ſtockings, or of worſted ſhoes, or a ſingle coat, or a few cotton waiſtcoats, would make up this trifling ſaving to each individual. The aggregate ſum would in a few years render America one of the richeſt countries in the world.--It would build many hundred ſhips and houſes, eſtabliſh and promote many uſeful manufactures, and clear and improve many thouſand plantations, every year.

If, added to this ſaving in the articles that have been enumerated, every perſon whoſe buſineſs it was to ride on horſeback, together with all the boys between five and fourteen years of age, and all the ſervants in the United States, wore LEATHER BREECHES, manufactured in America, a ſum not much leſs than a million per year would be retained in our country.

The members of different parties, in foreign countries, have occaſionally been diſtinguiſhed by different or peculiar dreſſes. Suppoſe ſimilar diſtinctions ſhould be made between the *federal* and *anti-federal* citizens of America. Let American made hats, ſhoes, buttons, breeches, ſtockings, &c. be worn by the FEDERALISTS. Let every thing that is eaten, or drank, or uſed in diet and furniture, that is made in America, be called FEDERAL. And further, let juſtice and patriotiſm be called FEDERAL virtues, and gold and ſilver FEDERAL money. By theſe means we ſhall incorporate our federal government in every idea of the mind, and blend it with every noble feeling of the heart.

The manufactures of America, ſays a correſpondent, certainly deſerve ſerious attention. No man can doubt the propriety, and even *the duty*, of uſing ſuch articles as can be made here as low as they can be imported. Since the introduction of the carding and ſpinning machines, it is found that *jeans* can be made ſo as to underſell thoſe imported from England, with the unavoidable charges of importation. Every public-ſpirited man may be ſupplied with this article at THE FACTORY, where the ſale is very rapid, and purchaſes have been made by every deſcription of the citizens of Pennſylvania, by the citizens of the adjacent ſtates, and by ſome foreigners of diſtinction. Another article, adds our correſpondent, calls for the attention of the friends of American manufactures, and of every *frugal* man---THREAD, COTTON and WORSTED HOSIERY. Several gentlemen have made a careful and impartial examination of *the ſtockings* manufactured in this city, in Germantown, in the town and county of Lancaſter, Bethlehem, and Reading, and they find that the thread ſtockings made in Pennſylvania, and ſold generally at a dollar per pair, are of the ſame fineneſs with imported ſtockings which are ſold at 8/4 and 8/6. They alſo find that mixed ſtockings of thread and cotton, made in Pennſylvania, are ſold lower in proportion compared with thoſe of Great-Britain. Beſides this difference in price, it is *a well known fact* that three pair of Pennſylvania made ſtockings will wear longer than four pair of thoſe imported. There are now about 250 ſtocking looms in the different parts of the city and ſtate, each of which makes, on a medium, one pair and a half of ſtockings every day. Theſe, deducting Sundays, will amount to 117,375 pair per annum, which, at 7/6 a pair, is £44015 12 6. The increaſe of wool and flax, the reduction of labor, proviſions and rents, the cultivation of cotton in the ſouthern ſtates, and, above all, the uſe of machines to card, ſpin and twiſt cotton thread, will greatly promote this article, of which, at two pair to each perſon annually, the United States require *a yearly ſupply* of near ſix millions of pairs---a capital domeſtic demand, *certain*, and ſteadily *encreaſing* with our population. The charges of importing hoſiery, under the general impoſt of five per cent. will be twenty-three per cent. excluſive of any profit to the importer or retailer. Should the adoption of the general government tempt any, either Americans or foreigners, to puſh manufactures here, this branch promiſes great profit, and will no doubt be among the firſt that will engage their attention.

On Friday laſt departed this life, in the 31ſt year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE NICHOLS, wife of WILLIAM NICHOLS, Eſquire, of this city; and on the Sunday following her remains, attended by a great number of reſpectable citizens, were depoſited in Chriſt-Church burying ground.

She ſupported a tedious illneſs with a patience well worthy of her general character through life, which was ſo much diſtinguiſhed for meekneſs and gentleneſs. Of her it may be truly ſaid, what can ſeldom be ſaid with truth of any one, that ſhe never gave pain, not even to the loweſt and meaneſt character, but when ſhe died. As ſhe was long and affectionately beloved, ſo ſhe will be long and affectionately remembered and lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

The following article is ſtrongly recommended to the attention of the patriotic citizens of America, and to every man of buſineſs in the union.

ONE hundred and forty-three COTTON MILLS are now built and in progreſs in Great-Britain, of which nearly two thirds have been erected within theſe five years.

Beſides theſe there are above twenty thouſand five hundred hand-mills, or Jennies, for ſpinning the ſhute for the twiſted yarn, ſpun by the water-mills.

The expence of water-mills is -	£ 715,000
Expence of hand-jennies, houſes, buildings and auxiliary machinery, ſuppoſed at leaſt - - -	285,000
	£ 1,000,000

The ſtate of the raw materials, and the progreſſive and aſtoniſhing increaſe of this manufacture, will be beſt explained by what follows:

	The cotton and wool applied to the manufacture was	*When manufactured ſuppoſed to be worth*
1781	5,101,920 lb.	£ 2,000,000
1782	11,306,800 lb.	3,900,000
1783	9,546,179 lb.	3,200,000
1784	11,280,238 lb.	3,950,000
1785	17,992,888 lb.	6,900,000
1786	10,151,867 lb.	6,500,000
1787	22,600,000 lb.	7,500,000

From whence it appears that the cotton and wool applied to the hand and water machines in Great-Britain in 1787, being 22,600,000 lb. worth in the raw ſtate about £2,230,000, was worth, when manufactured, £7,500,000, yielding the immenſe profit to laborers and owners of the mills and factories, of £5,270,000 ſterling.

⁂

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulſon, *jun.* Printer,

On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.

Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often reſult from them.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired term of a German Servant Man, who has about two years and an half to ſerve. If he is not ſold in three weeks from this time, he will be hired by the month or year.

Alſo, to be SOLD,

A handſome bay ſaddle Mare, full blooded, trots, paces and canters. They are to be ſold on account of the owner having no uſe for them. Enquire of the printers. ‡

Philadelphia, June 23, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the third day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a Ground-rent of £8 per annum, lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, whereon is erected a large, new, well finiſhed brick meſſuage, three ſtories high, and a brick kitchen; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet 4 inches and an half, and in length or depth 84 feet; bounded on the north by Charles Weſt's ground, on the eaſt by Mary Cooper, on the weſt by Sarah Weſt, and on the ſouth by Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Warner, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of June (inſtant) to me directed, for the holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the ſixteenth day of July next:

AND alſo whereas the aforeſaid Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; the Honorable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty of the ſaid ſtate, and George Bryan, Eſq; have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of Admiralty Seſſions, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the United States of America, on Wedneſday, the ſixteenth day of July next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the ſixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of American Independence. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Montgomery county, June 21, 1788.

THE ſale of the property, real and perſonal, of JAMES HOCKLEY, Eſquire, as advertiſed for Thurſday, the 26th of June inſtant, is poſtponed till *Tueſday*, the 1ſt of July next; when it will then by virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, in Douglaſs townſhip, at 12 o'clock at noon. The ſale to continue from day to day, till all is ſold.

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 21 1788.

THE ſale of a certain Plantation, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and county of Montgomery, containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, advertiſed as the property of GEORGE REIGNER, deceaſed, and to be ſold the 28th inſt. is poſtponed till *Monday*, the 7th day of July next, when it will, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 12 o'clock at noon.

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Extract of an act of Aſſembly, paſſed Sept. 10, 1784.

Sect. 13. "Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no action or ſuit now commenced or depending in the county of Philadelphia, againſt any perſon living within the bounds of ſaid county of Montgomery, ſhall be ſtayed or diſcontinued, but that the ſame action or actions already commenced or depending may be proſecuted, and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made; and that it may and ſhall be lawful for the Juſtices of the county of Philadelphia to iſſue any judicial proceſs, to be directed to the ſheriff or Coroner of Philadelphia county, for carrying on and obtaining the effect of the aforeſaid ſuits; which Sheriff and Coroner ſhall, and are hereby obliged to yield obedience in executing the ſaid writs, and make due return thereof before the Juſtices of the ſaid court for the ſaid county of Philadelphia, as if the parties were living and reſiding within the ſame."

Philadelphia, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Douglas townſhip (now) Montgomery county, on Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, June, at 12 o'clock at noon, all that valuable plantation or tract of land, containing 978 acres and 135 perches, or thereabouts, more or leſs; bounded by the copper mine tract, the late Pool-forge Company's land, and by land of John Skinner, Thomas Potts, the heirs of Samuel M'Call, deceaſed, and others. On ſaid place there is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, ſtone ſtable, coach-houſe, a large orchard, meadow, and many other improvements---Alſo, a forge (called Glaſgow Forge) with good buildings and utenſils thereunto belonging, with a ſufficiency of timber on the land for the uſe of the forge. A large creek runs through the ſaid tract.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, all the houſhold goods, plantation utenſils, and ſtock. The ſale will continue from day to day till all is ſold. Taken in execution as the property of James Hockley, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. In obedience to the above act of Aſſembly, the above premiſes, &c. will peremptorily be ſold as aforeſaid

---

Union townſhip, Berks county, June 1, 1788.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROBERTS, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement, to

§ MARY ROBERTS, Executrix.

Lower-Salford, Montgomery county, June 17, 1788.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, in the year 1777 gave a bond to Jellis Roſſenberger for ſixty pounds but having an account to ſettle with him reſpecting my wife's dower, and having never been able to bring him to a ſettlement, I therefore warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until he ſetles with me; after which, whatever I am juſtly indebted to him ſhall be paid.

§ JOHN ALDERFFER.

Burlington county, Hanover townſhip, June 23, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 22d inſt. two Servant men, the one named *David Humar*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ten inches high, black hair, has a remarkable way of winking his eyes; had on when he went away a fuſtian coat and jacket, ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers, a wool hat almoſt new, new ſhoes, with large buckles.

The other named *John Childs*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, blak hair, pock marked; had on when he went away a black under jacket, velvet breeches, no coat, thread ſtockings, ſhoes partly new, felt hat, half worn. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN PLATT.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided neverthleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſhton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

West-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 26th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; containing 200 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Widow White, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph M'Kindley, deceaſed, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. §

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a very good two ſtory ſtone houſe and 196 acres of excellent land, ſituated in the Great Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Bucks county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Charles Fleming, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in Springfield, and part in Nockamixon townſhips; containing about 250 acres; bounded by lands of John Barclay, Eſq; Philip Creſlor, Solomon Lightcap, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cammon, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing by computation 436 acres and a quarter; bounded by lands now or late of James Orton, John Glen, Alice Charleton, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the firſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of George Aſhbridge, John Polus Seal, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of George Peirce, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of July next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Ramſey, Henry Moor, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Mackey, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by ‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 200 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 24, 1788.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ellis, innkeeper, at Lumberton, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a quantity of Pig Iron, amounting to about 35 tons. Alſo all that tract of land, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 558 acres, on which is a Forge and Furnace, commonly known by the name of Taunton. One undivided eighth part of a certain Saw-mill, and ten acres of land, being the mill ſeat, in Eveſham aforeſaid. One other tract of Land, containing 85 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip. Alſo one other tract of Land, adjoining and bounding on the lines of Taunton tract, the number of acres not at the time duly aſcertained. All the aforeſaid premiſes ſeized as the property of George Haſtings, and taken execution at the ſuits of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the Houſe of MARY WITHY, in Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be ſold, the following Meſſuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Cheſter townſhip, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware, &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of ſaid Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley townſhip, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; alſo one other tract of 10 acres and three-quarters, bounded by lands of ſaid Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Alſo a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, in Cheſter, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon ſaid tavern is erected; likewiſe a meſſuage and 90 acres of land, more or leſs, in Cheſter townſhip, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of ſaid land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage or Tavern-houſe, and lot of ground, as alſo three other lots of ground, the whole ſituate in Cheſter, and bounded by lands of Iſaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs; the houſe has a large run of cuſtom, and the lots under excellent graſs. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Harper, Eſquire, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the time and place aforeſaid, a Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpleſs, and others, ſituate in Springfield and Nether Providence townſhips, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing ſtream. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. § tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MACKEY, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER, }
† JOHN M'DOWELL, } Executors.

Dorcheſter county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. § 4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over tha Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. If three, four, or more Ladies and Gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the above waggon to Harrowgate, in the mornings of the above days, they ſhall be duly attended; to ſet out preciſely at ſix o'clock, and return at eight o'clock.

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